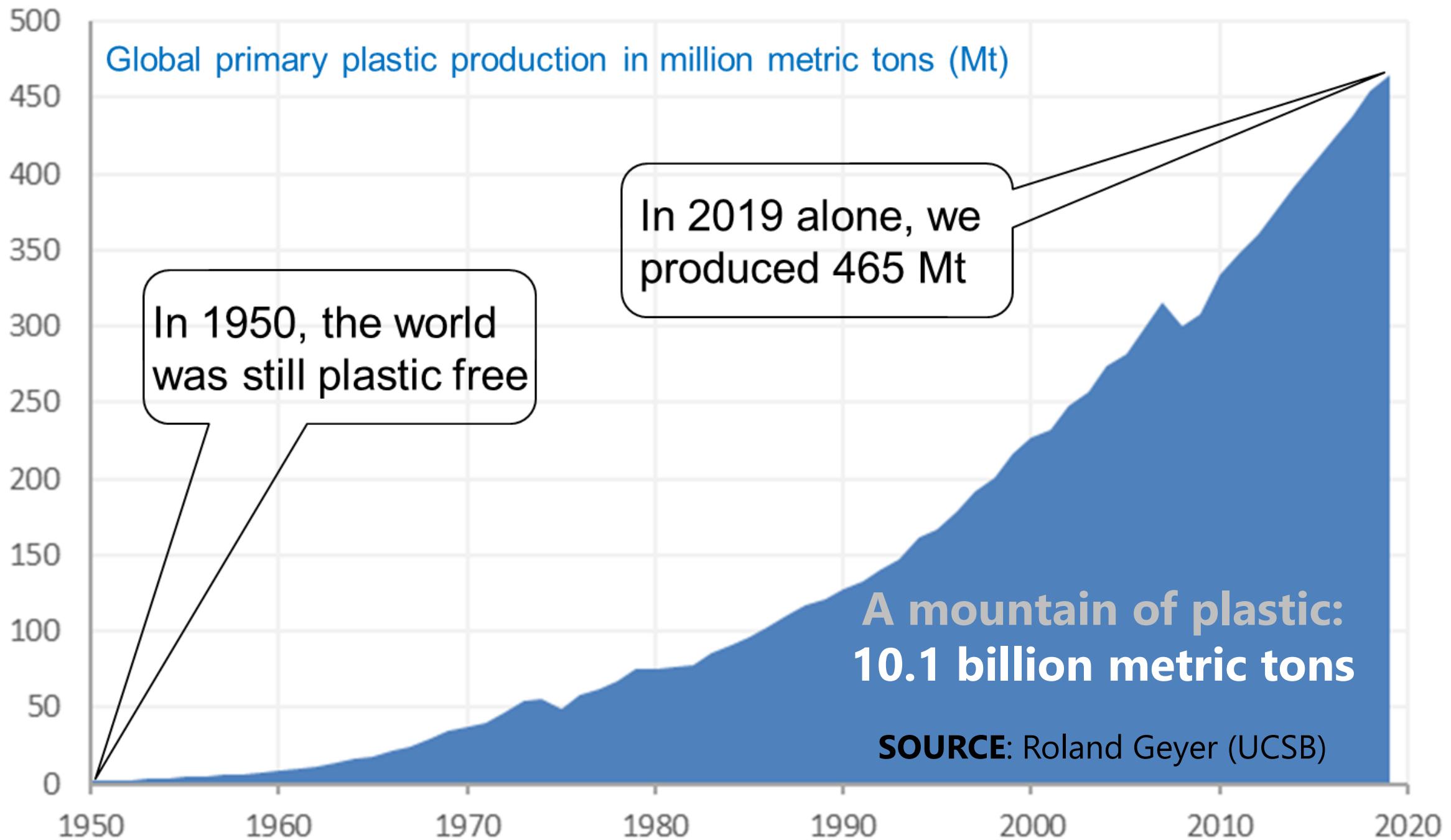


A black silhouette of the Great Lakes region is overlaid with a thin white outline of the lake boundaries.

Dr. Sherri “Sam” Mason
Director of Sustainability
Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

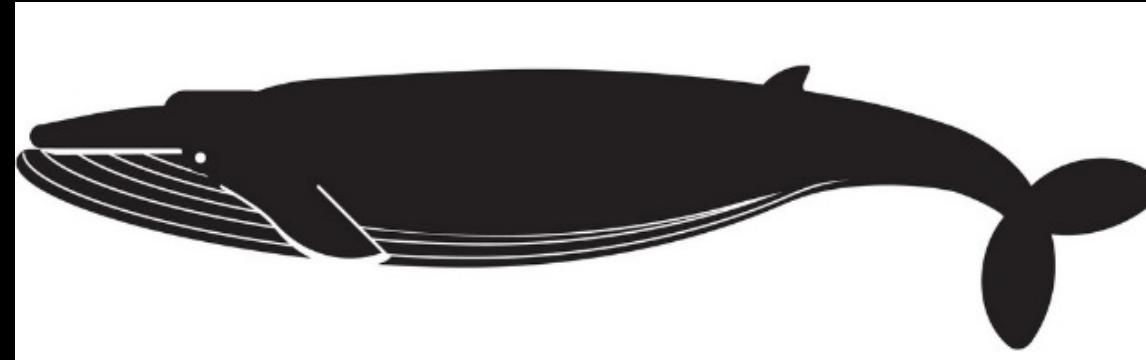
Great Lakes Plastic Pollution: An Overview



How much is 10.1 billion metric tons?



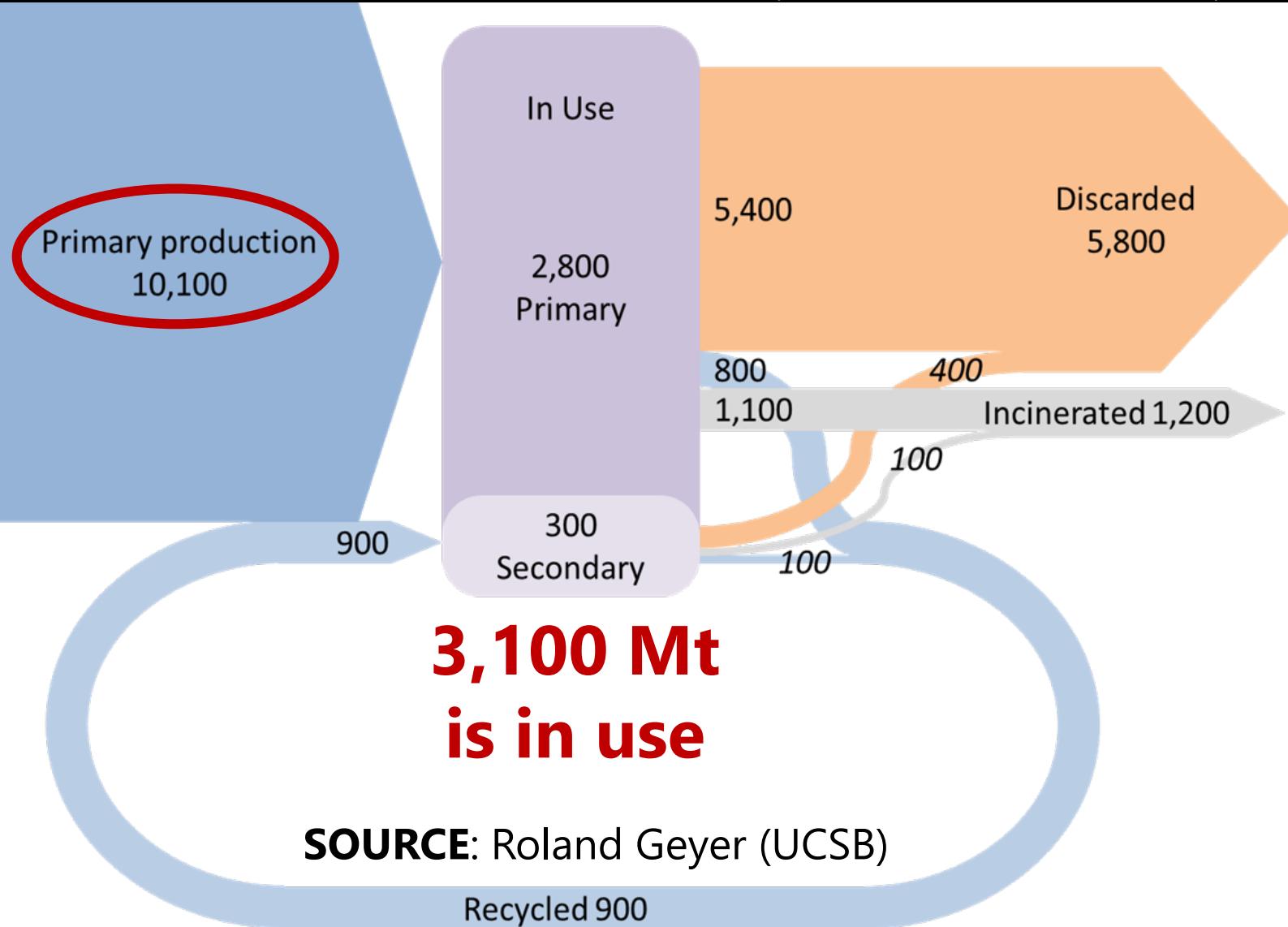
1,000,000



100,000,000

SOURCE:
Roland Geyer (UCSB)

Production, Use & Fate of All Plastic Ever Made (1950-2019)



**7,000 Mt of
plastic waste
generated**

**74%
discarded**

**15%
incinerated**

**11%
recycled**

U.S. PLASTIC WASTE GENERATION

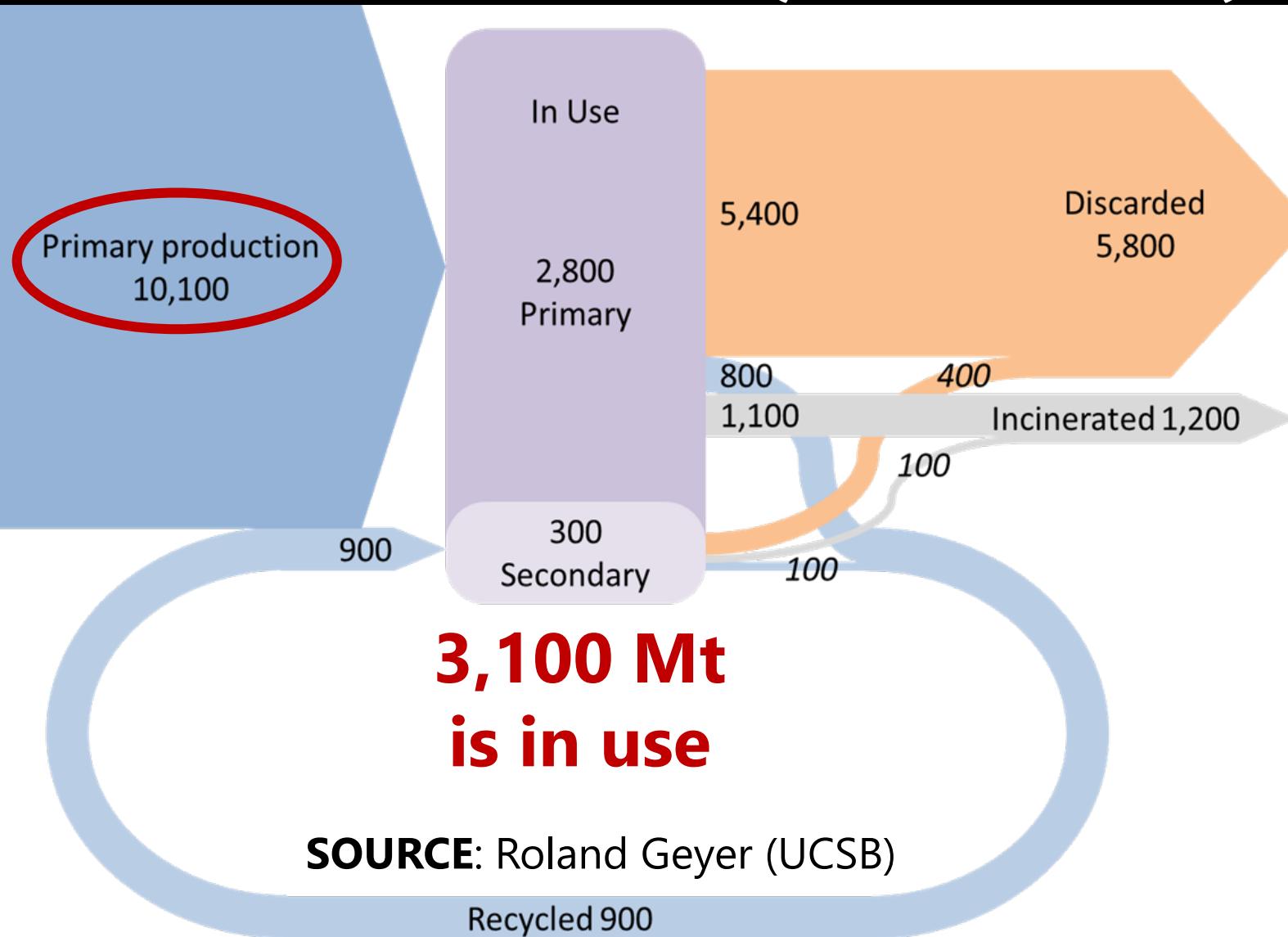


In 2016, the United States generated more plastic waste than any country in the world, with a total of 42 MMT (Law et al. 2020). However, the United States only has 4.3% of the world's population (World Bank 2021). U.S. per capita plastic waste generation is 130 kg/year, which is about 2-8 times higher than many other countries (Law et al. 2020).

Table 1. Countries with the highest plastic waste generation in 2016. Calculations using data reported in (18), with a refined estimate for the United States (bold text). EU-28 countries are reported collectively (*italics*).

Country	Plastic waste generation (metric tons)	Total waste generation (metric tons)	% Plastic in solid waste	2016 Population (millions)	Per capita plastic waste generation (kg/year)
United States	42,027,215	320,818,436	13.1	323.1	130.09
United States	34,020,748	263,726,732	12.9	323.1	105.30
EU-28	<i>29,890,143</i>	<i>243,737,466</i>	11.7	<i>511.2</i>	54.56
India	26,327,933	277,136,133	9.5	1,324.5	19.88
China	21,599,465	220,402,706	9.8	1,378.7	15.67
Brazil	10,675,989	79,081,401	13.5	206.2	51.78
Indonesia	9,128,000	65,200,000	14.0	261.6	34.90
Russian Federation	8,467,156	59,585,899	14.2	144.3	58.66
Germany	6,683,412	51,410,863	13.0	82.3	81.16
United Kingdom	6,471,650	32,037,871	20.2	65.6	98.66
Mexico	5,902,490	54,151,287	10.9	123.3	47.86
Japan	4,881,161	44,374,189	11.0	127.0	38.44
Thailand	4,796,494	27,268,302	17.6	69.0	69.54
Korea, Rep.	4,514,186	18,576,898	24.3	51.2	88.09
Italy	3,365,130	29,009,742	11.6	60.6	55.51
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3,037,675	23,366,729	13.0	94.4	32.16
France	2,929,042	32,544,914	9.0	66.9	43.81
Pakistan	2,731,768	30,352,981	9.0	203.6	13.42
Argentina	2,656,771	18,184,606	14.6	43.6	60.95
Algeria	2,092,007	12,378,740	16.9	40.6	51.59
Malaysia	2,058,501	13,723,342	15.0	30.7	67.09
Spain	1,832,533	20,361,483	9.0	46.5	39.42

Production, Use & Fate of All Plastic Ever Made (1950-2019)



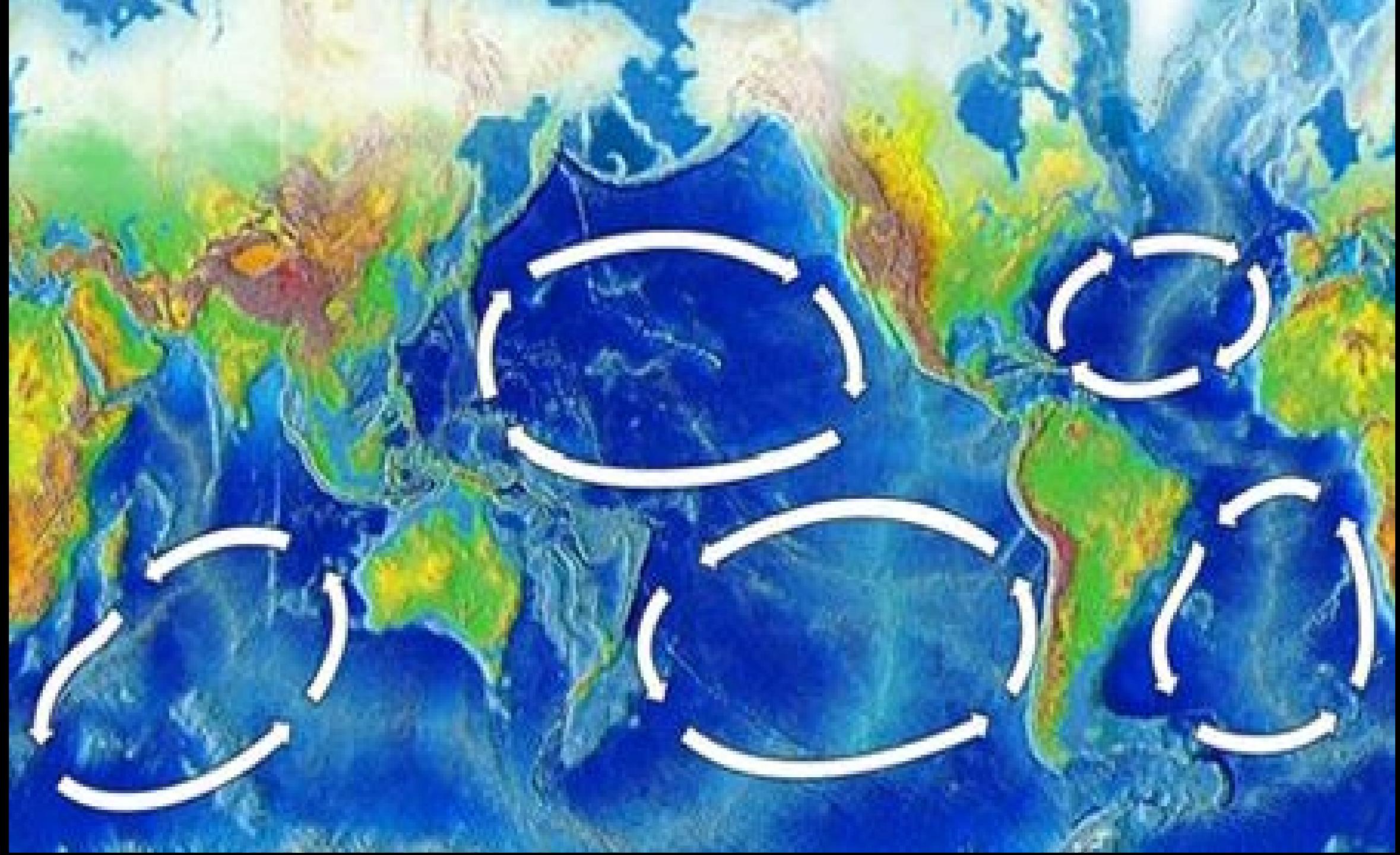
7,000 Mt of plastic waste generated

74% discarded

15% incinerated

11% recycled

10-15% Water





NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

Overview



Beach
Surveys



Open
Water
Surveys



Rivers



Lake
Sediment



Biota



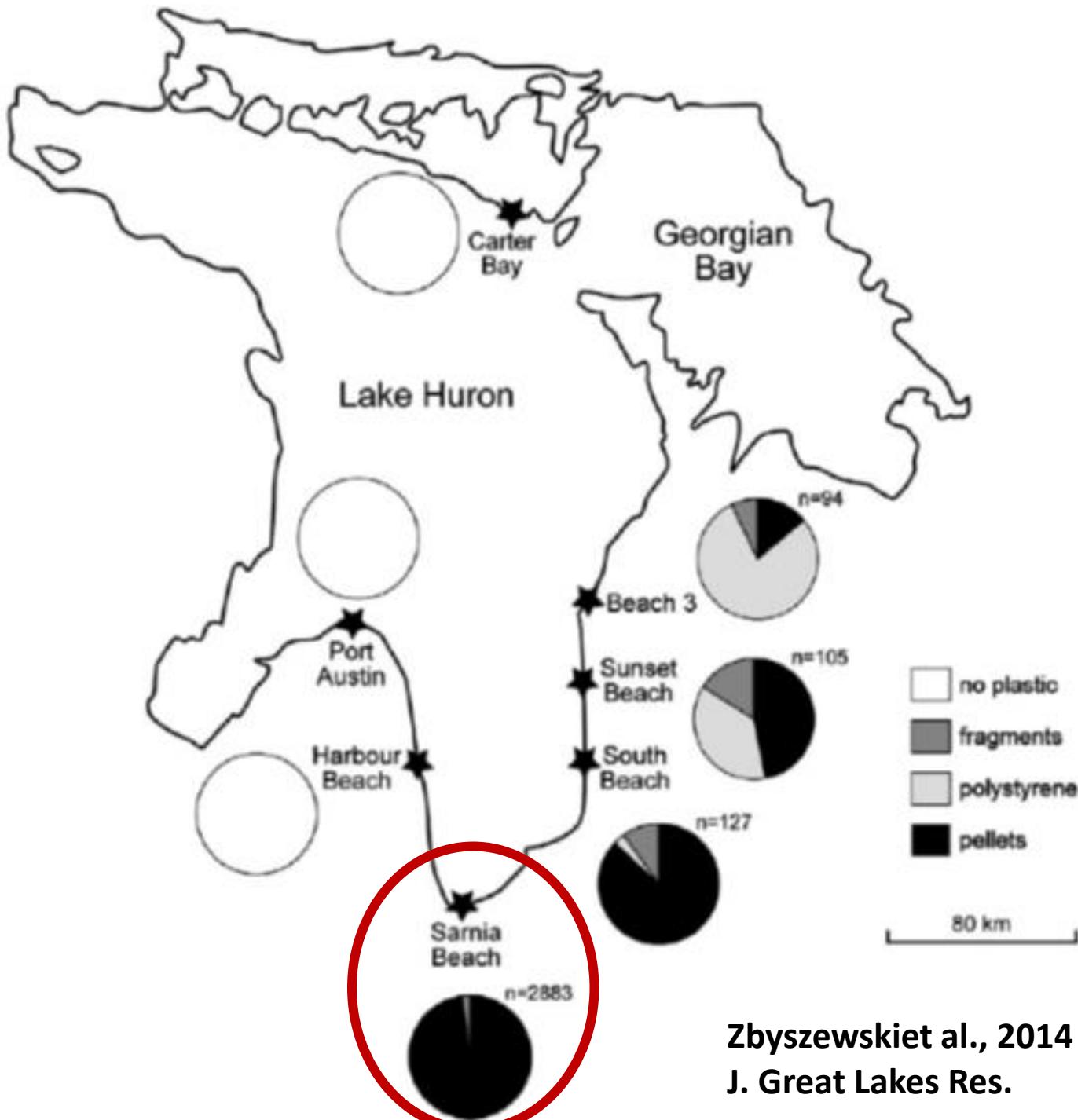
Human
Consumables

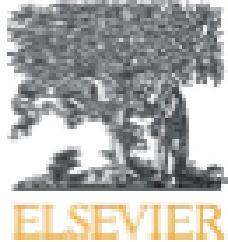


Beach Surveys

Distribution and Degradation of Particles Along the Beaches of L

Maciej Zbyszewski · Patricia L. Corcoran

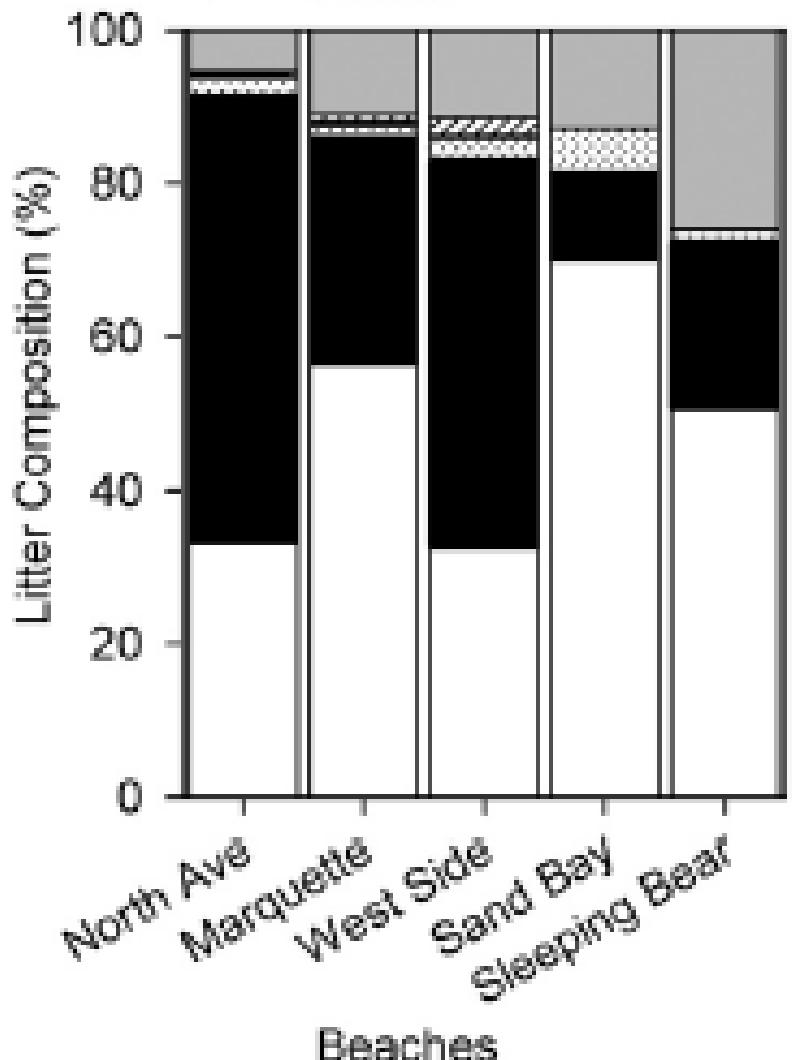




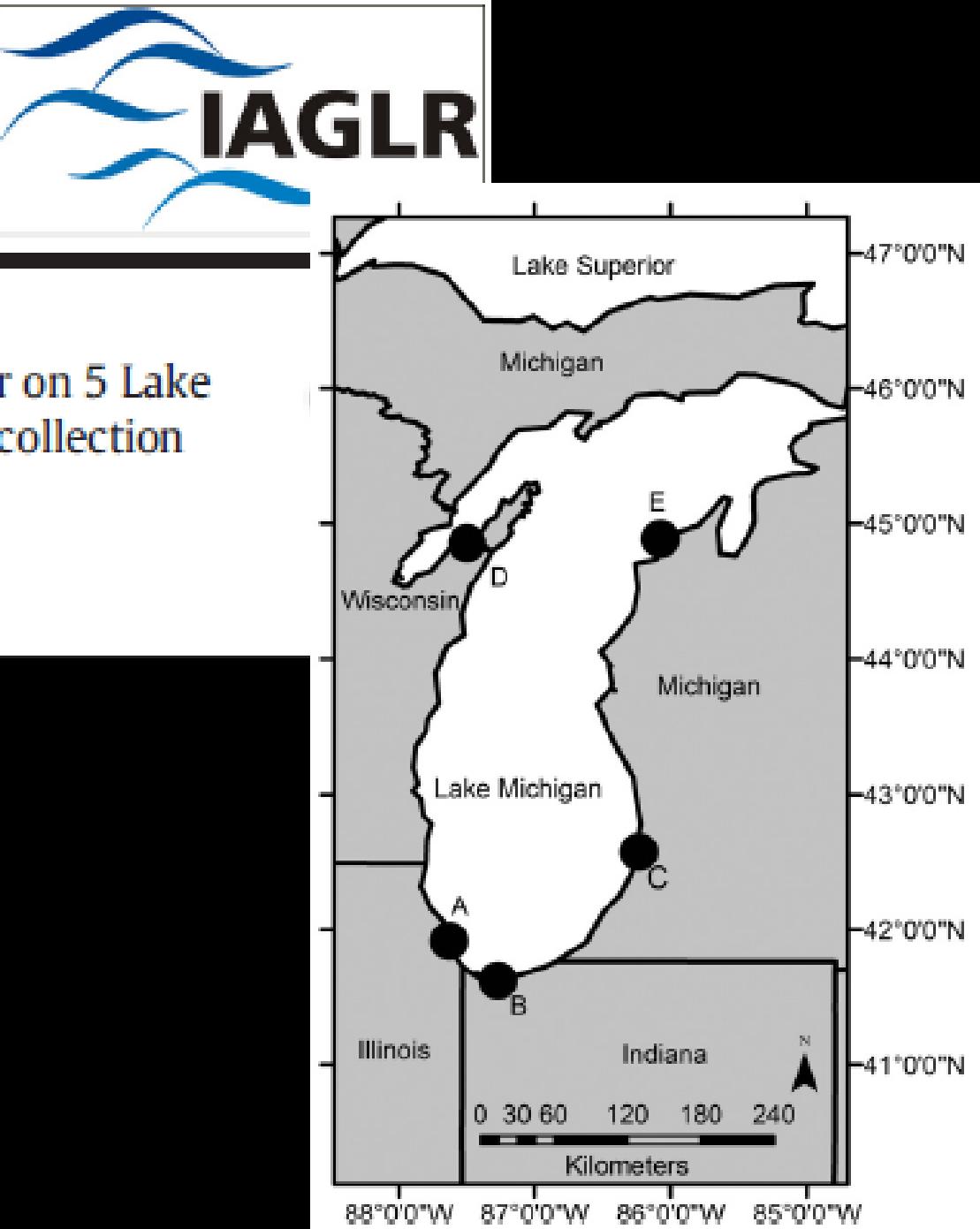
Abundance and Michigan beach

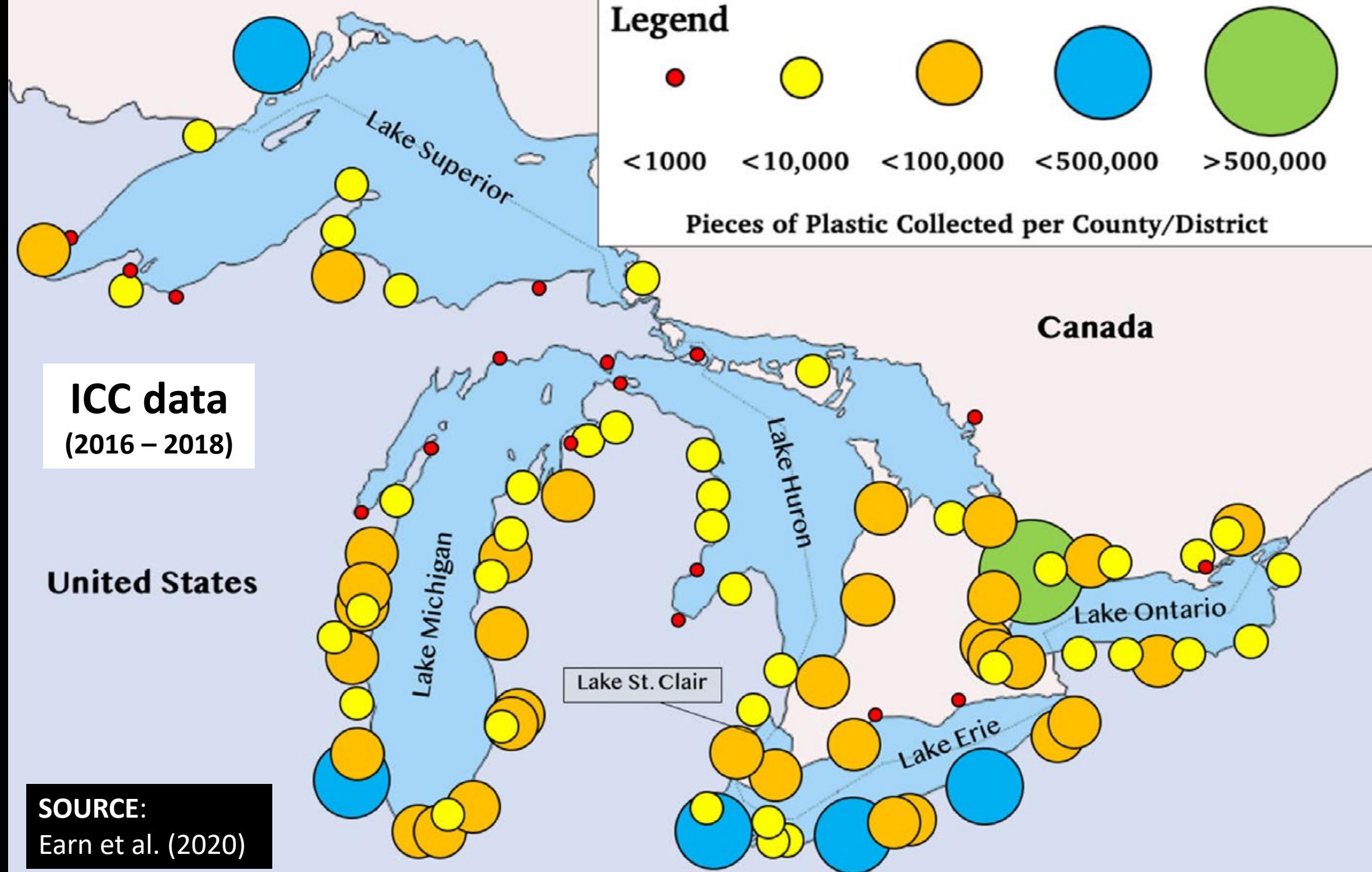
Timothy J. Hoellein

^a Department of Biology, Loyola U
^b Alliance for the Great Lakes, 150
^c Alliance for the Great Lakes, 411



on 5 Lake collection

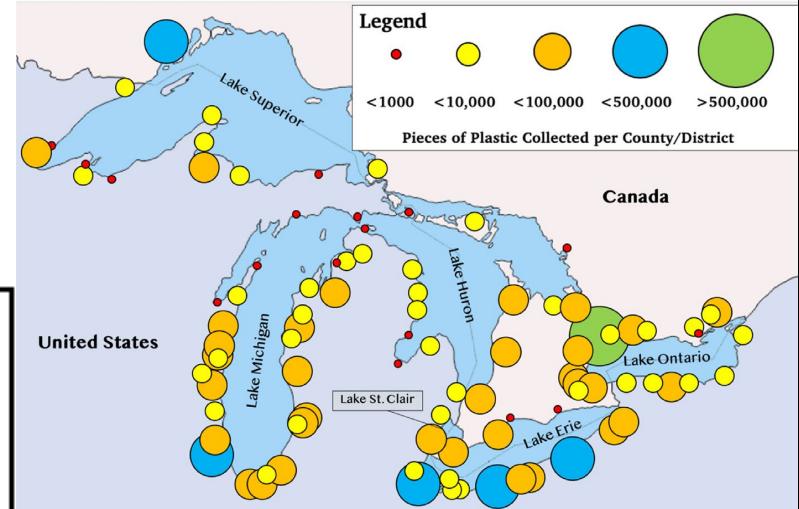




2019 "Dirty Dozen"

12 Most Common Litter Items

1. Cigarette Butts	686,055
2. Tiny Plastic or Foam	595,227
3. Food Wrappers	74,224
4. Bottle Caps	51,992
5. Paper Materials	63,371
6. Plastic Bags	31,164
7. Beverage Cans	28,192
8. Plastic Bottles	26,212
9. Straws	26,157
10. Other Packaging	22,470
11. Foam	24,213
12. Coffee Cups	17,170



A photograph of a sunset over the ocean. The sky is filled with wispy, orange and yellow clouds. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a warm glow over the dark blue water. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and scenic.

Open Water Surveys

SOURCES: Earn et al., 2020;
Cox et al., 2021

30,000 particles/km²

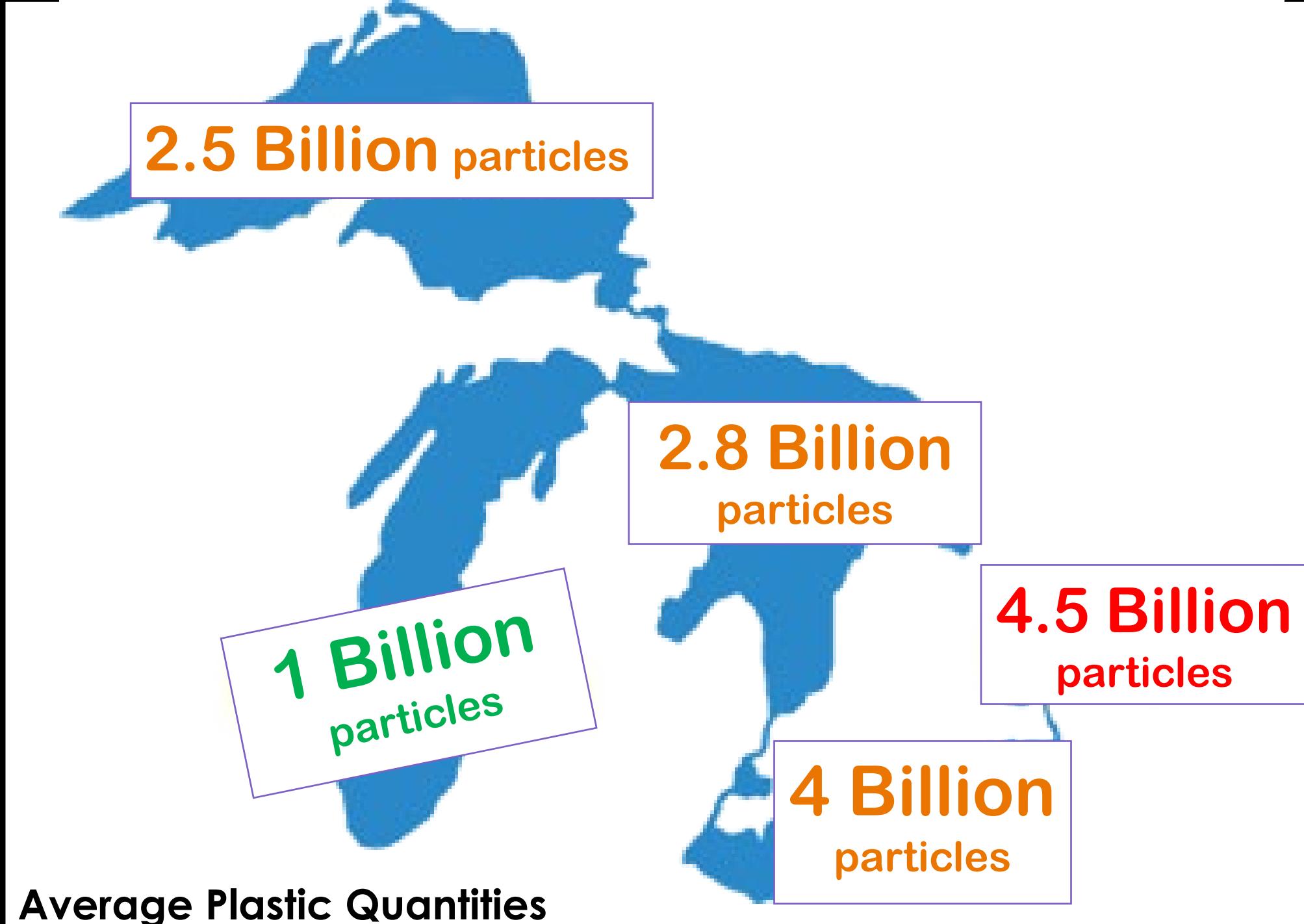
46,000
particles/km²

17,000
particles/km²

160,000
particles/km²

230,000
particles/km²

Average Plastic Abundances



MICROPLASTIC

Less than 5 mm

Primary
Microplastics

Pre-Production
Pellets

Microbeads



MicroFibers

Fragments



Secondary
Microplastics

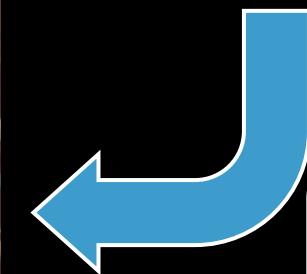
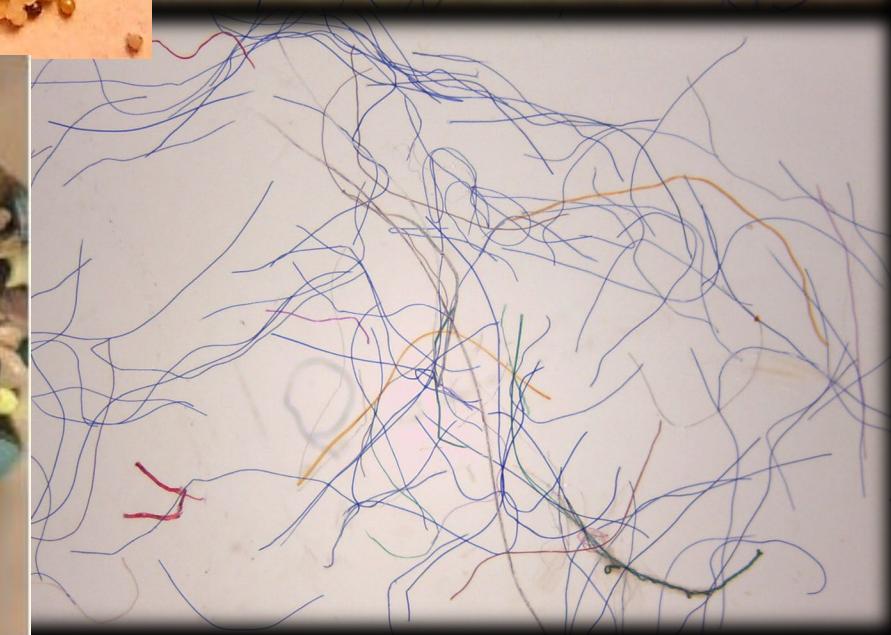
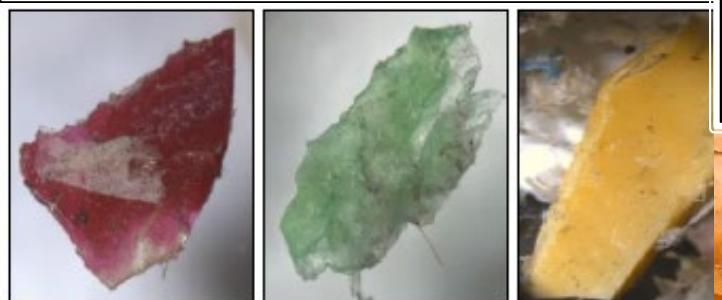


Photo-
Degradation

FRAGMENTS

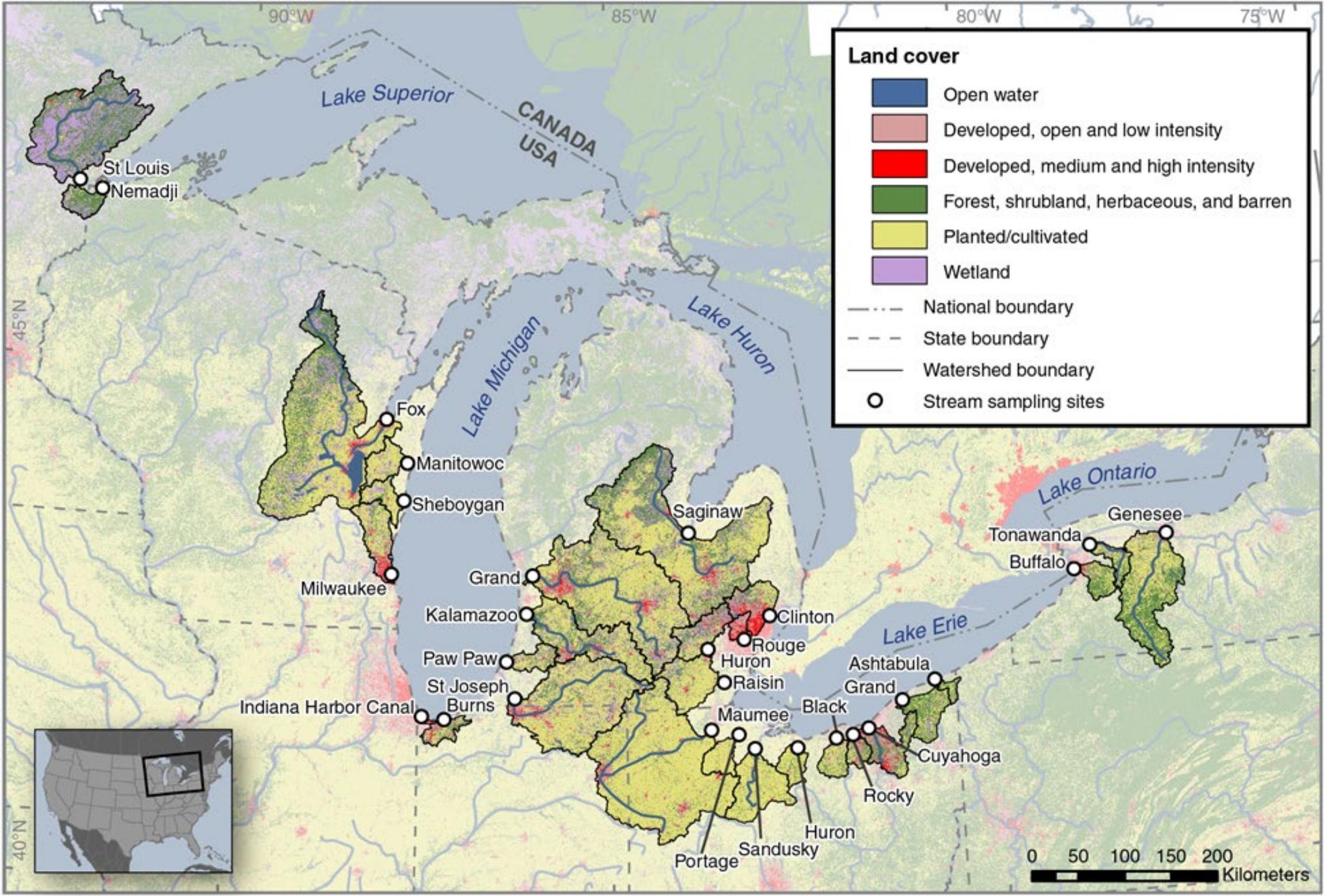
FIBERS/LINES

PELLETS

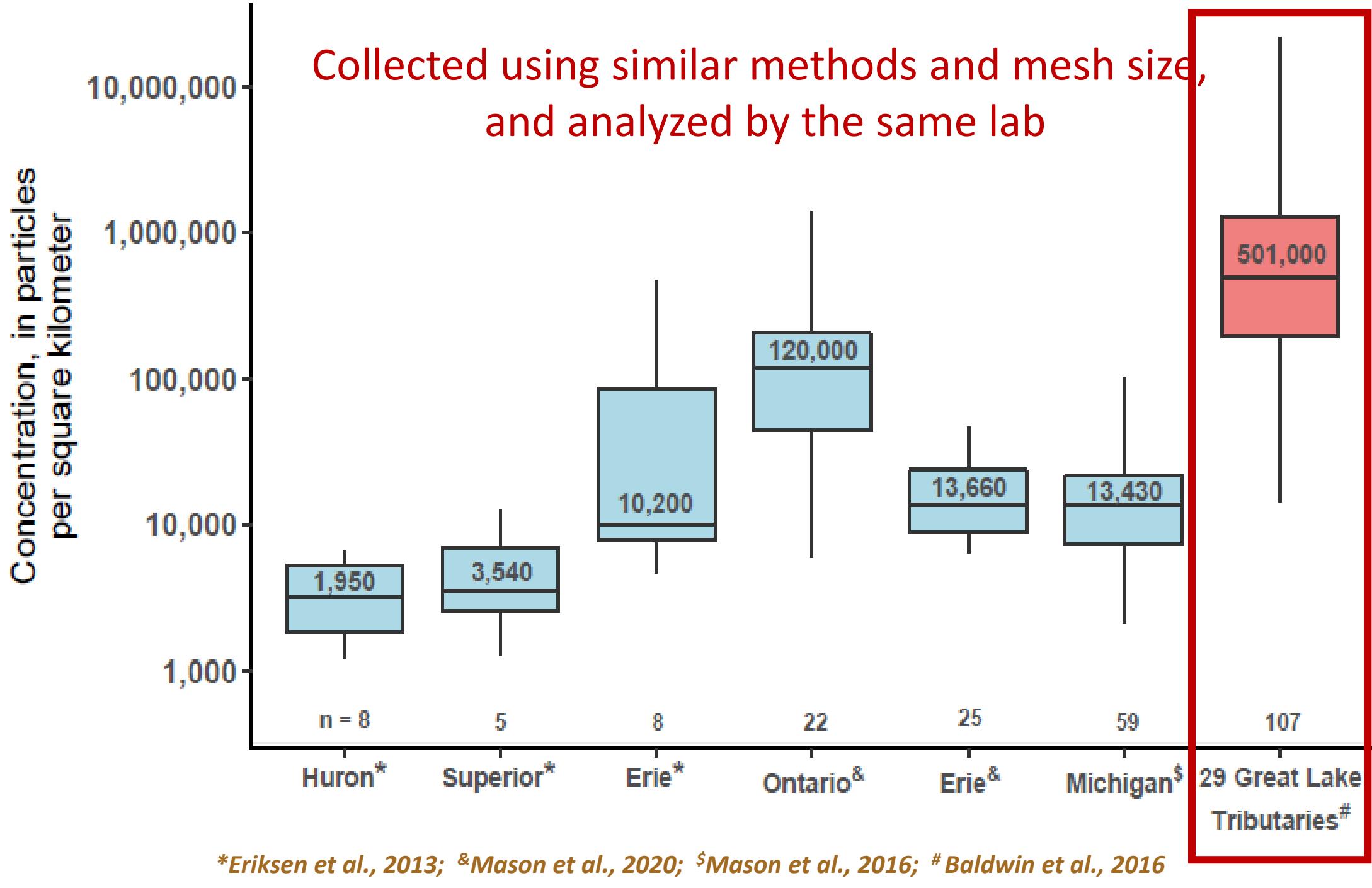


Rivers

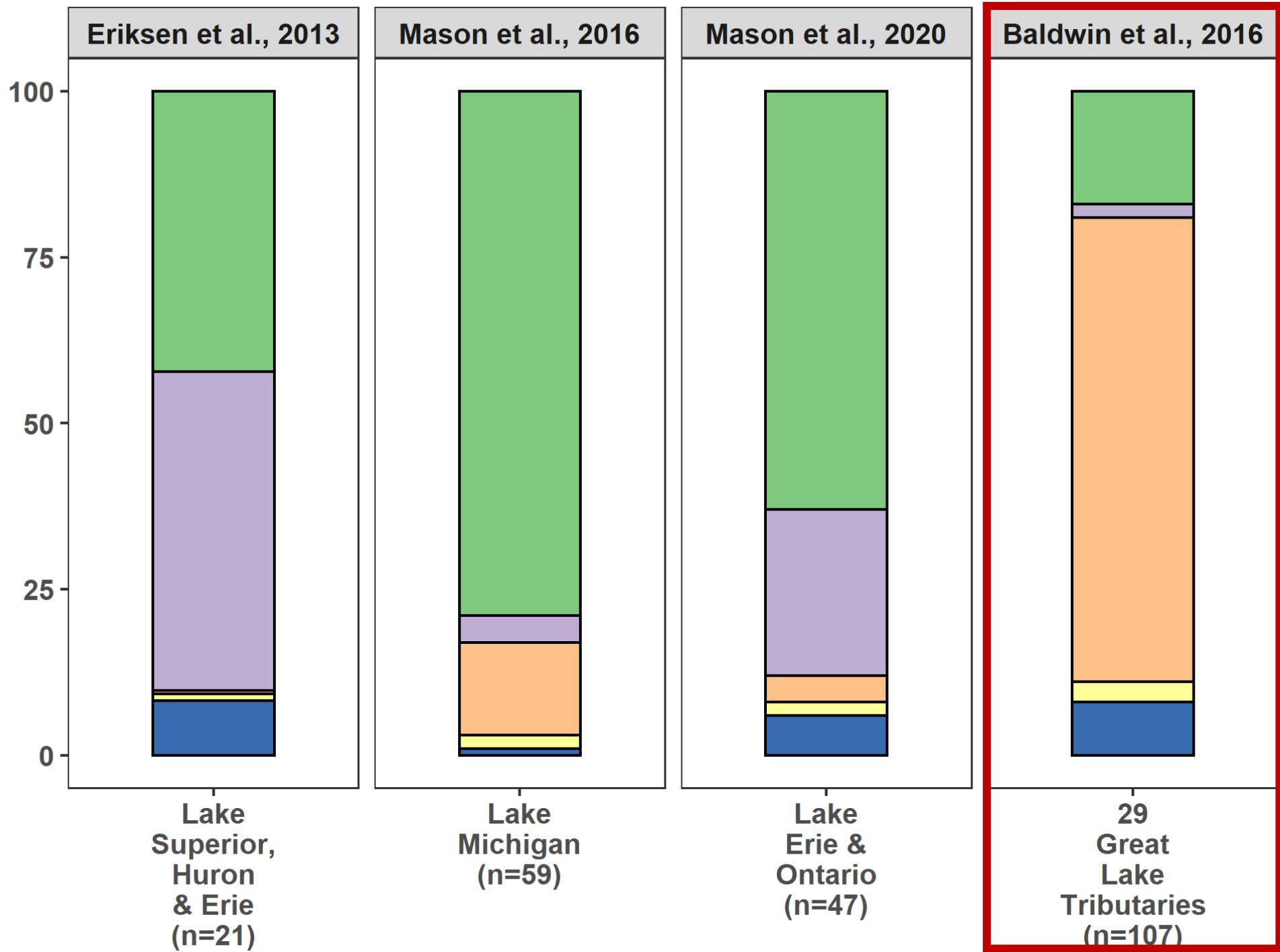




SOURCE:
Baldwin et al.
(2016)



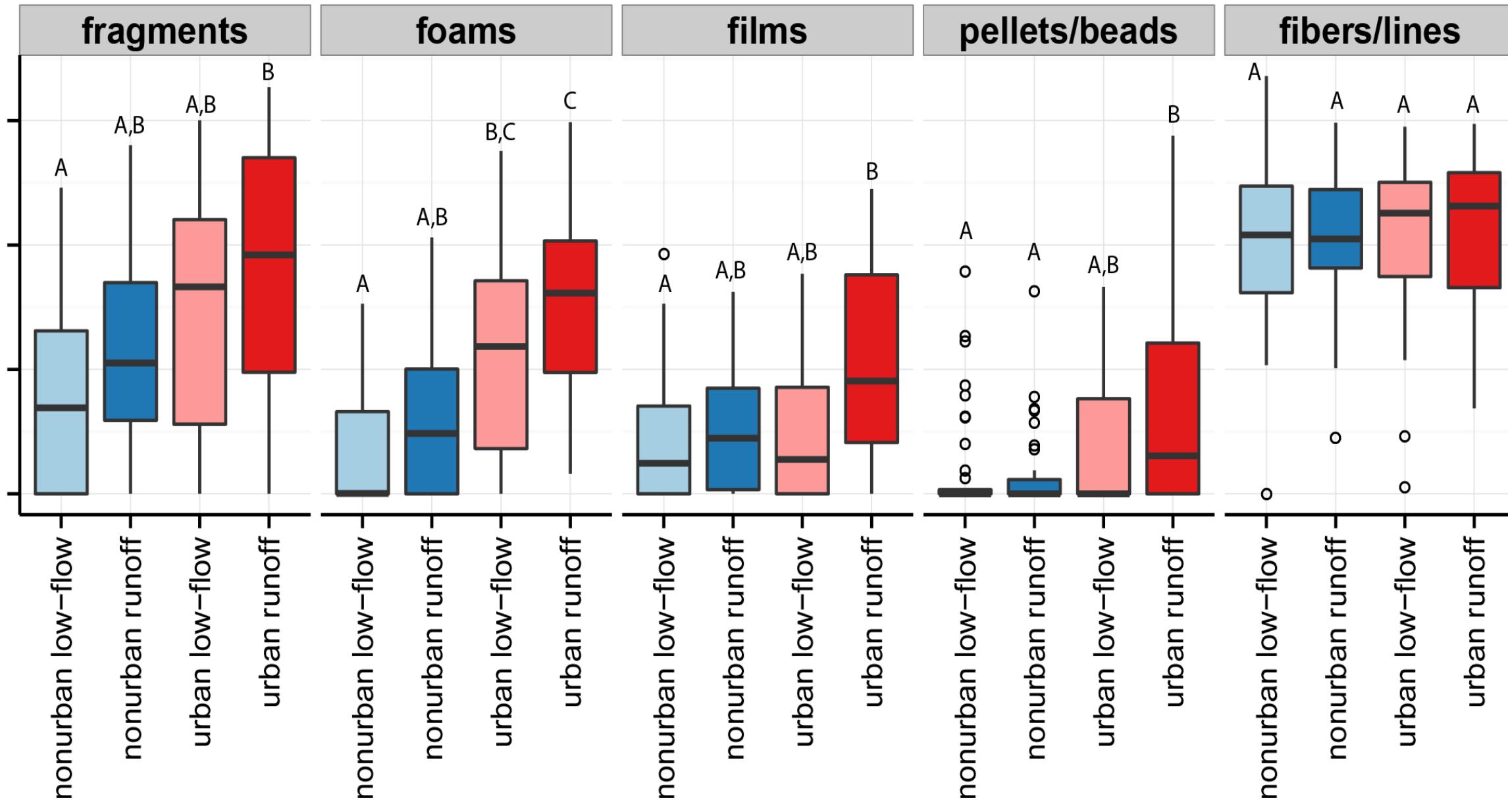
Percent of Total



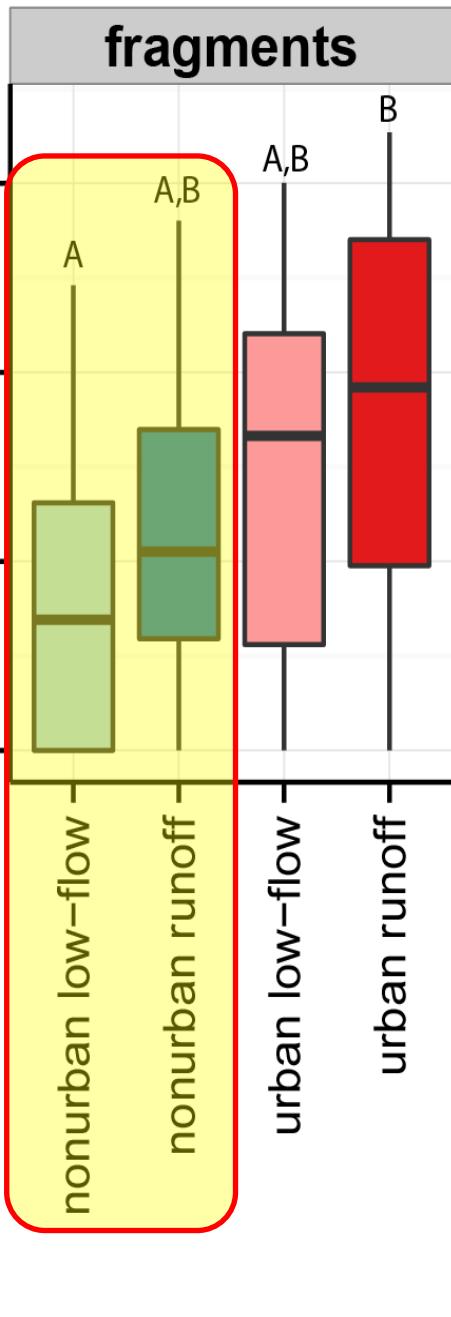
Plastic type

- Fragment
- Pellet/Bead
- Fiber/Line
- Film
- Foam

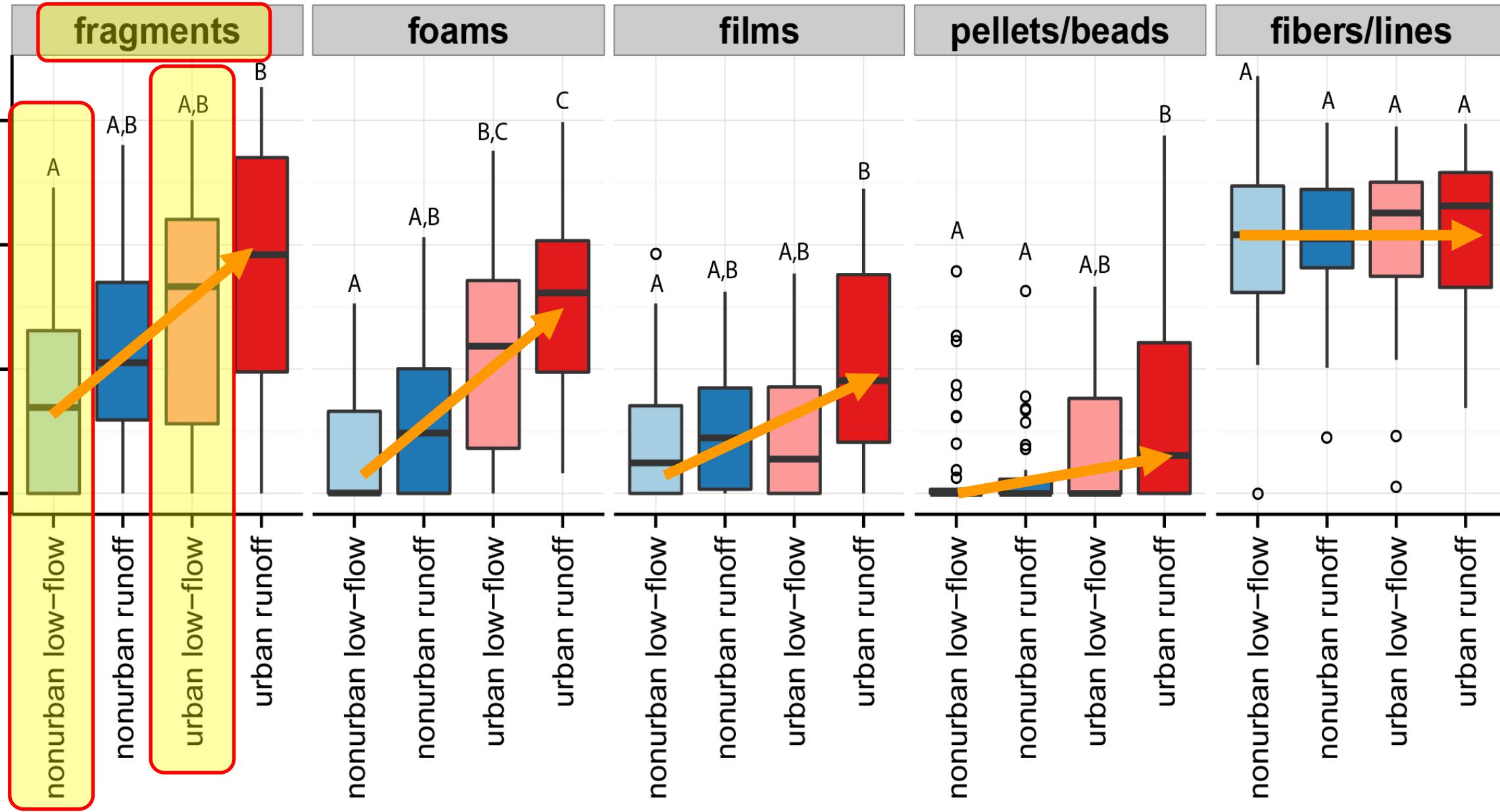
Concentration,
in particles per cubic meter



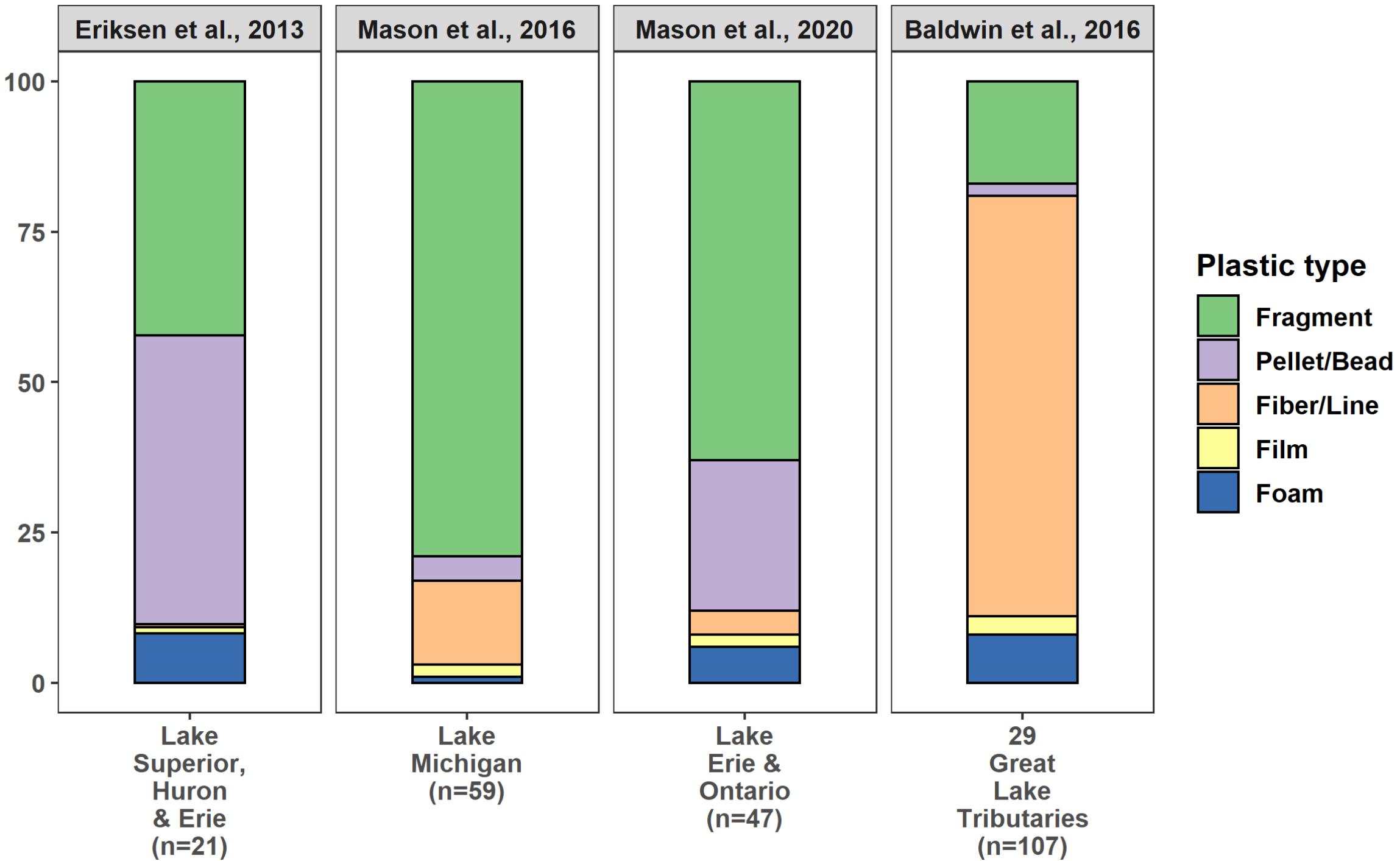
Concentration,
in particles per cubic meter



Concentration,
in particles per cubic meter

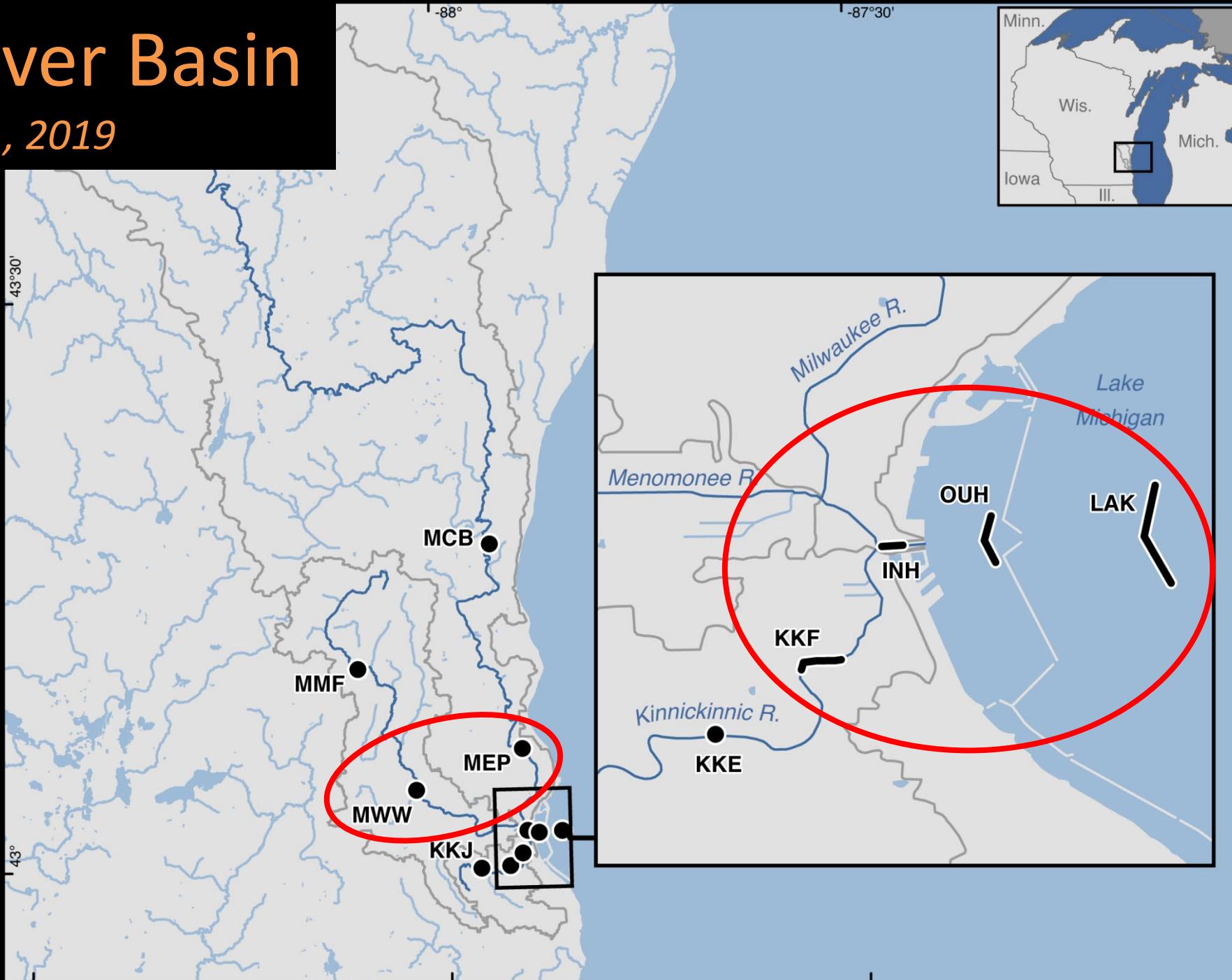


Percent of Total



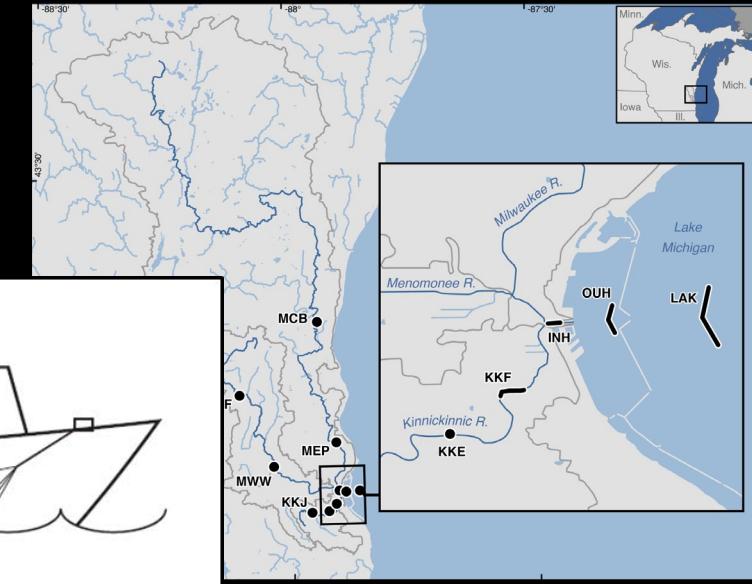
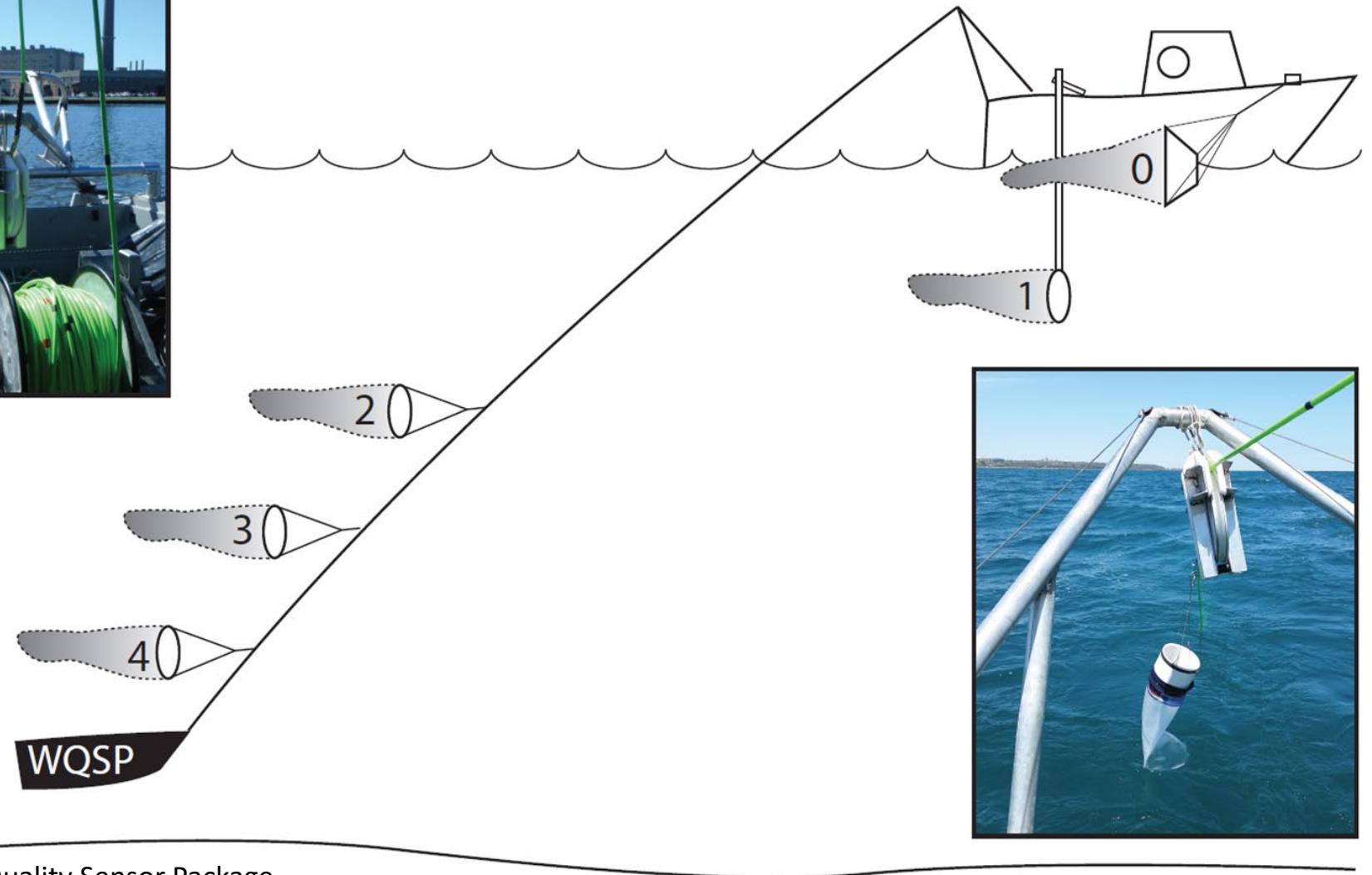
Milwaukee River Basin

Lenaker et al., 2019

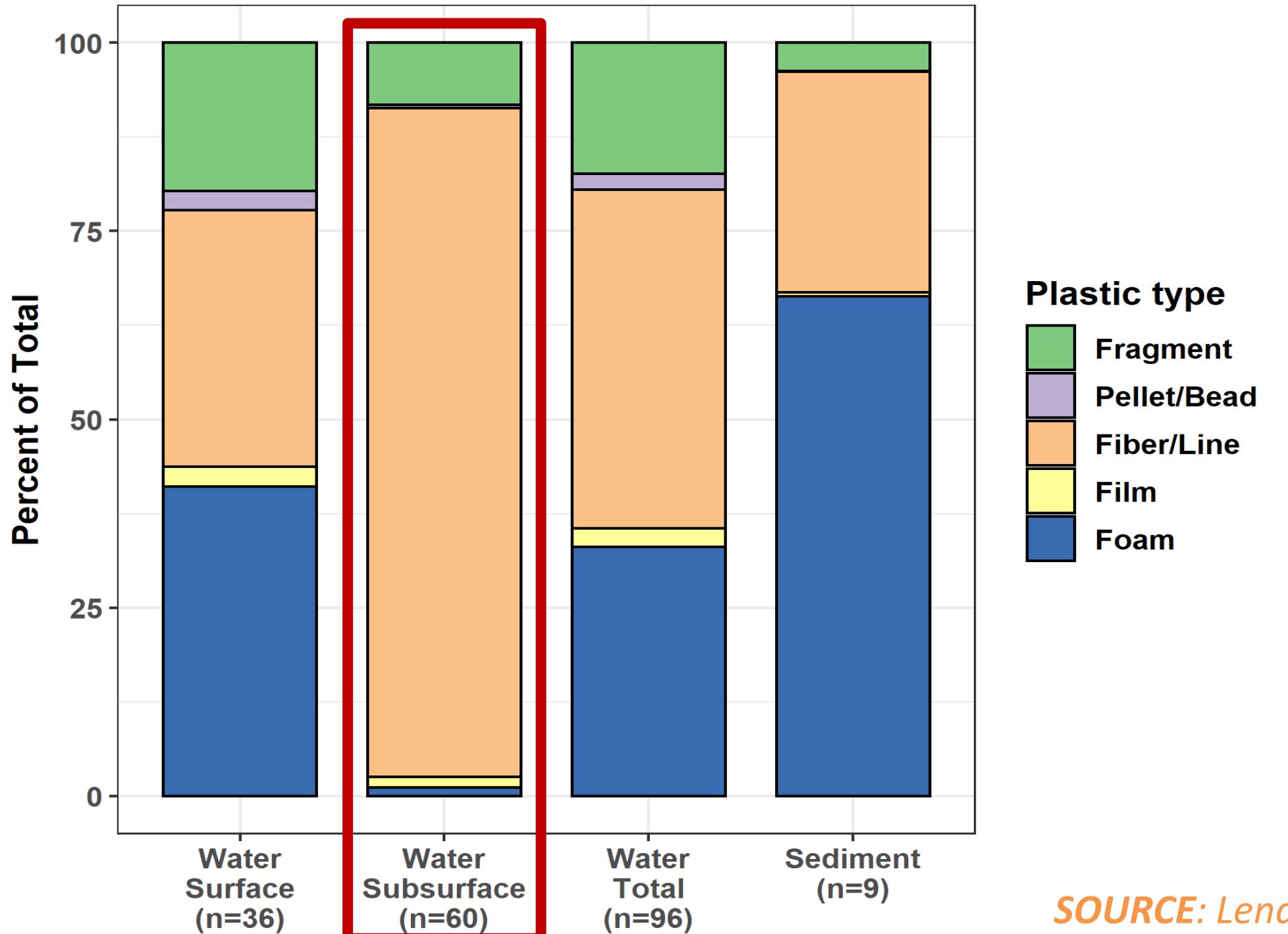


Milwaukee River Basin

Lenaker et al., 2019



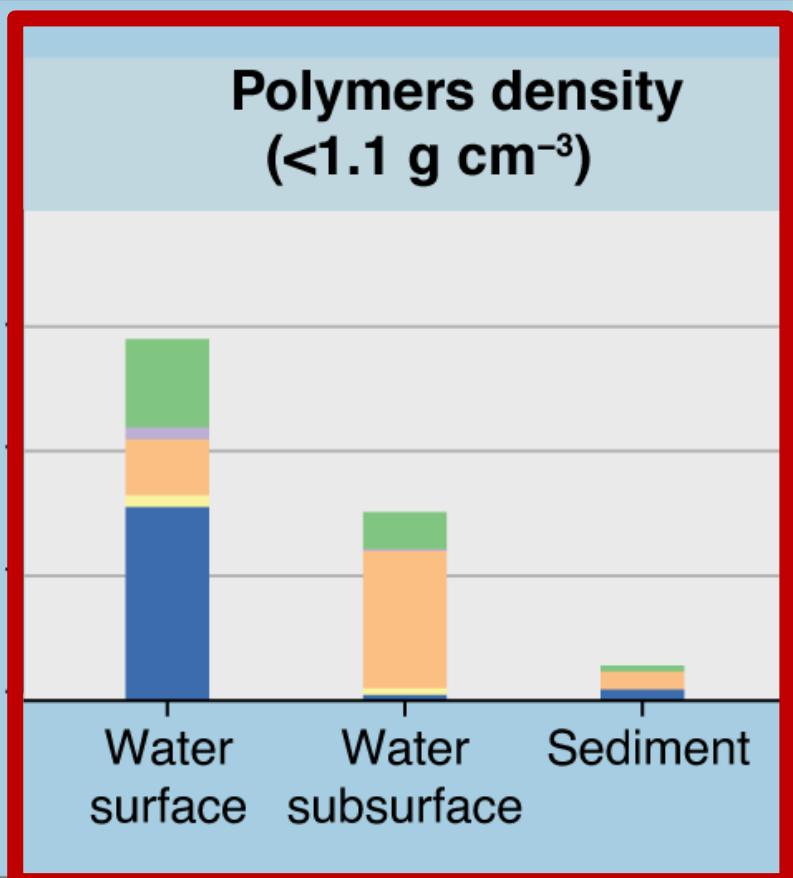
WQSP: Water Quality Sensor Package



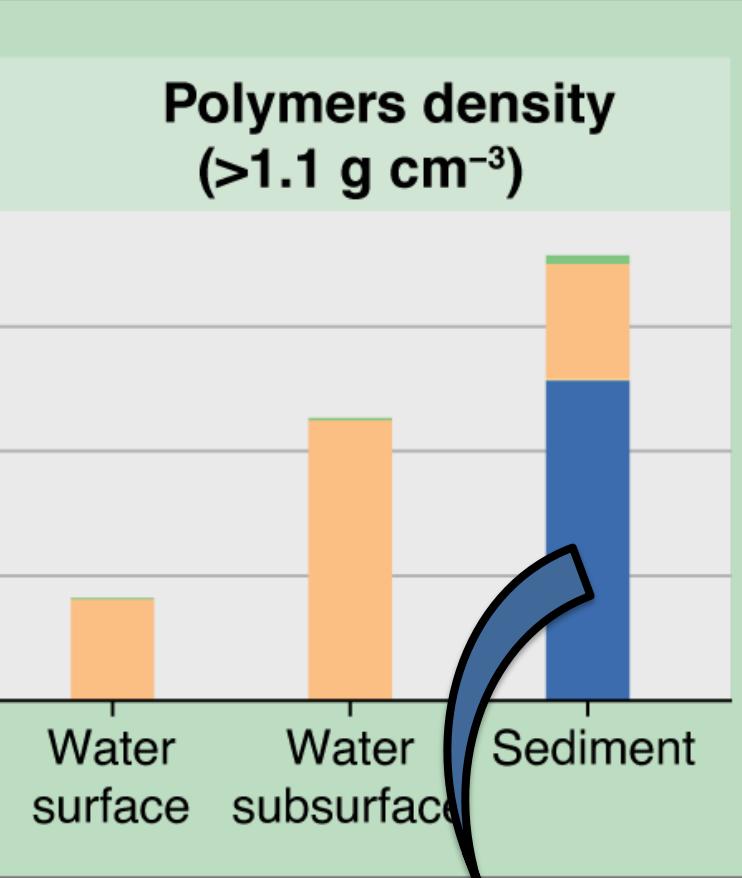
SOURCE: Lenaker et al. (2019)

Sum of estimated fraction of total

Polymers density ($<1.1 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$)



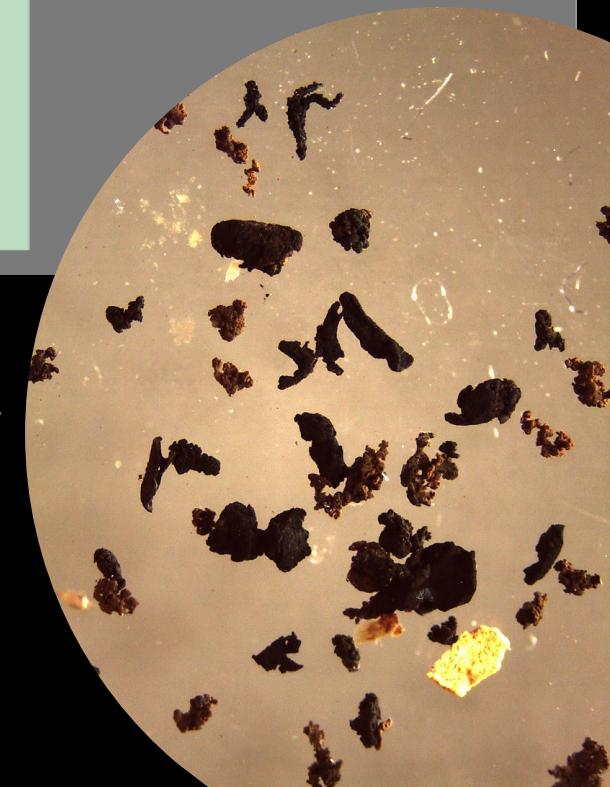
Polymers density ($>1.1 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$)



Plastic type:

- Fragment
- Pellet/bead
- Fiber/line
- Film
- Foam

SOURCE: Lenaker et al. (2019)

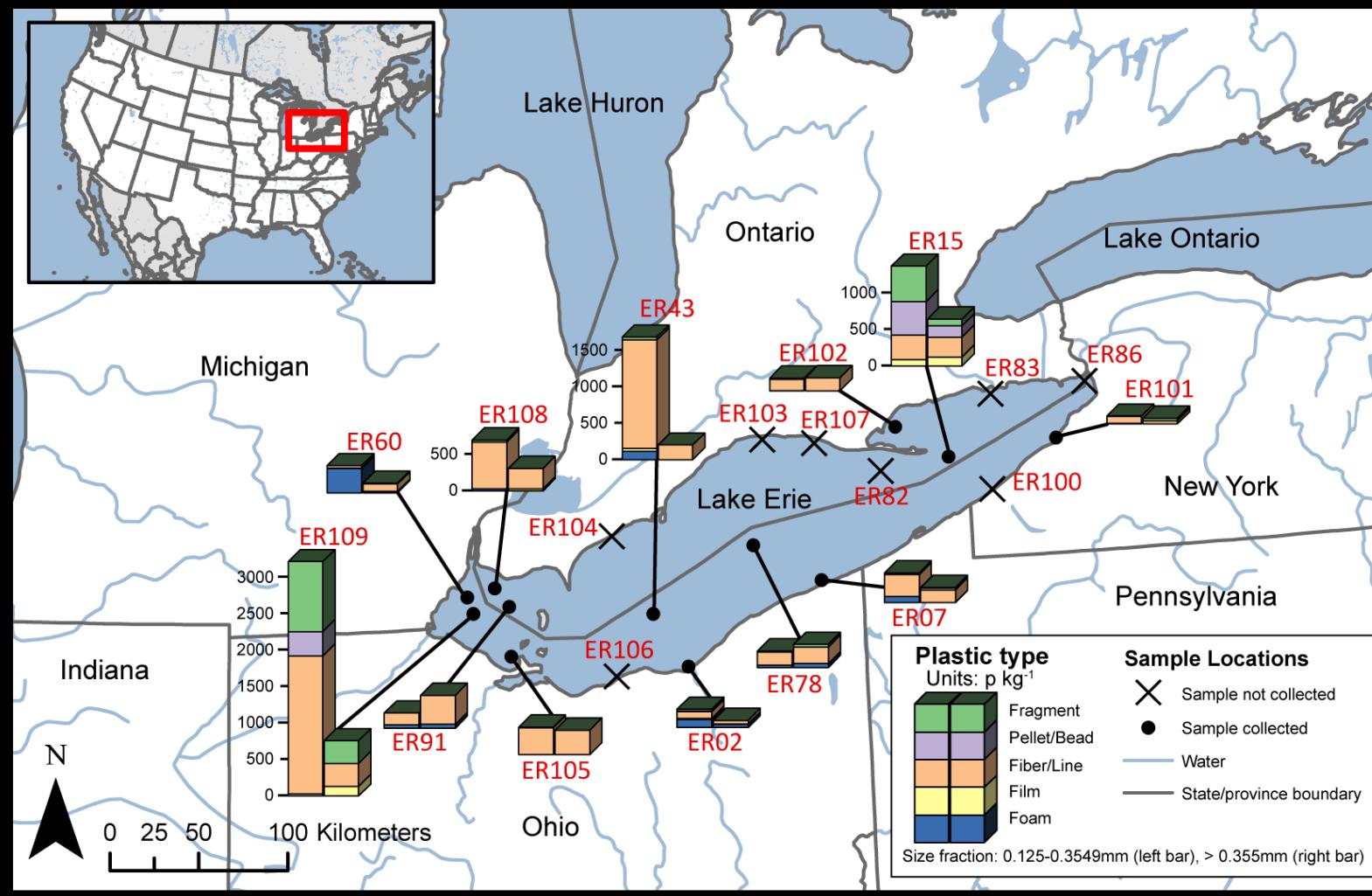
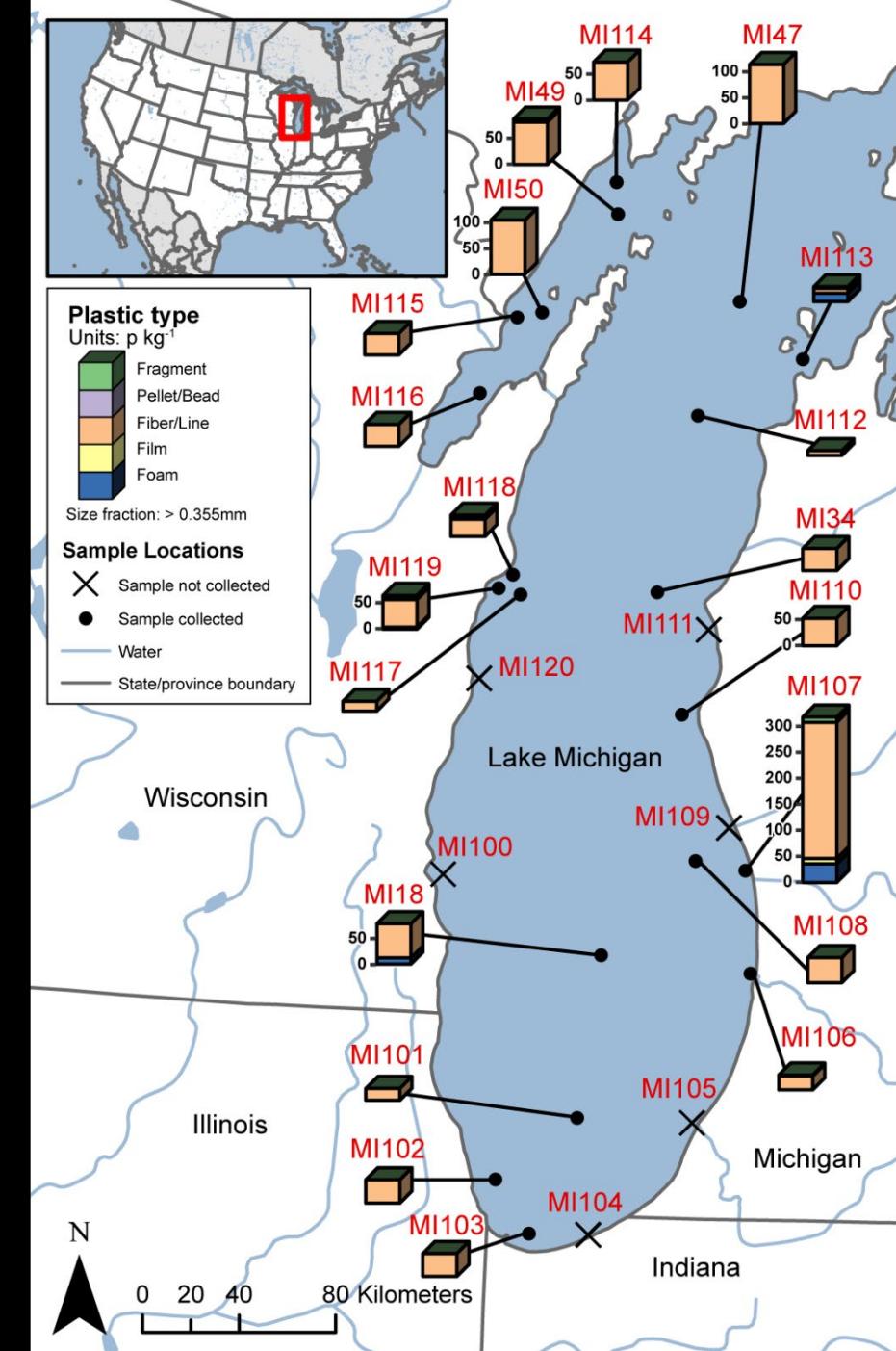




Lake Sediment

Lake Sediment Concentrations

Lenaker et al., 2021





Biota



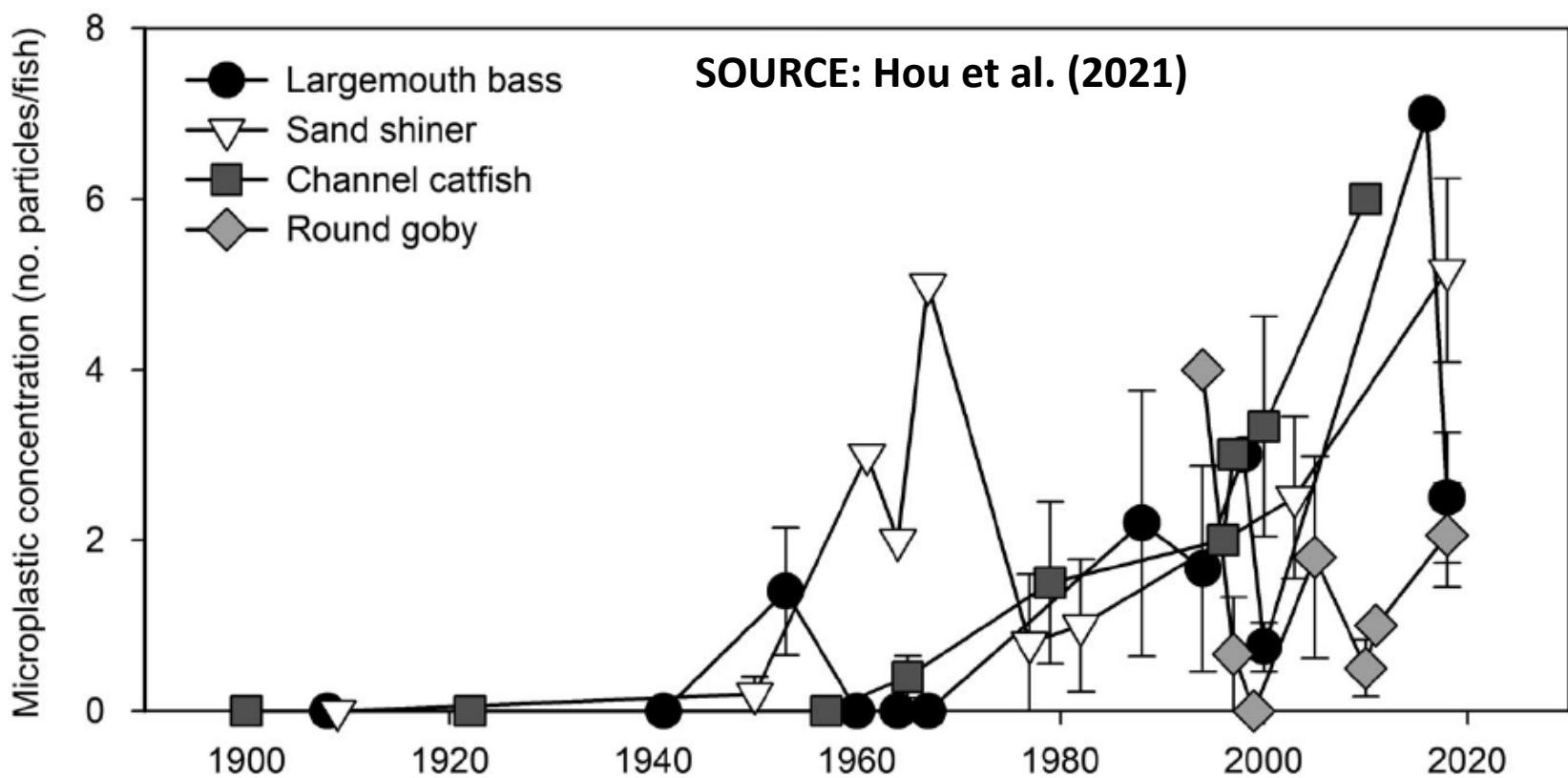
FIBERS DOMINATE

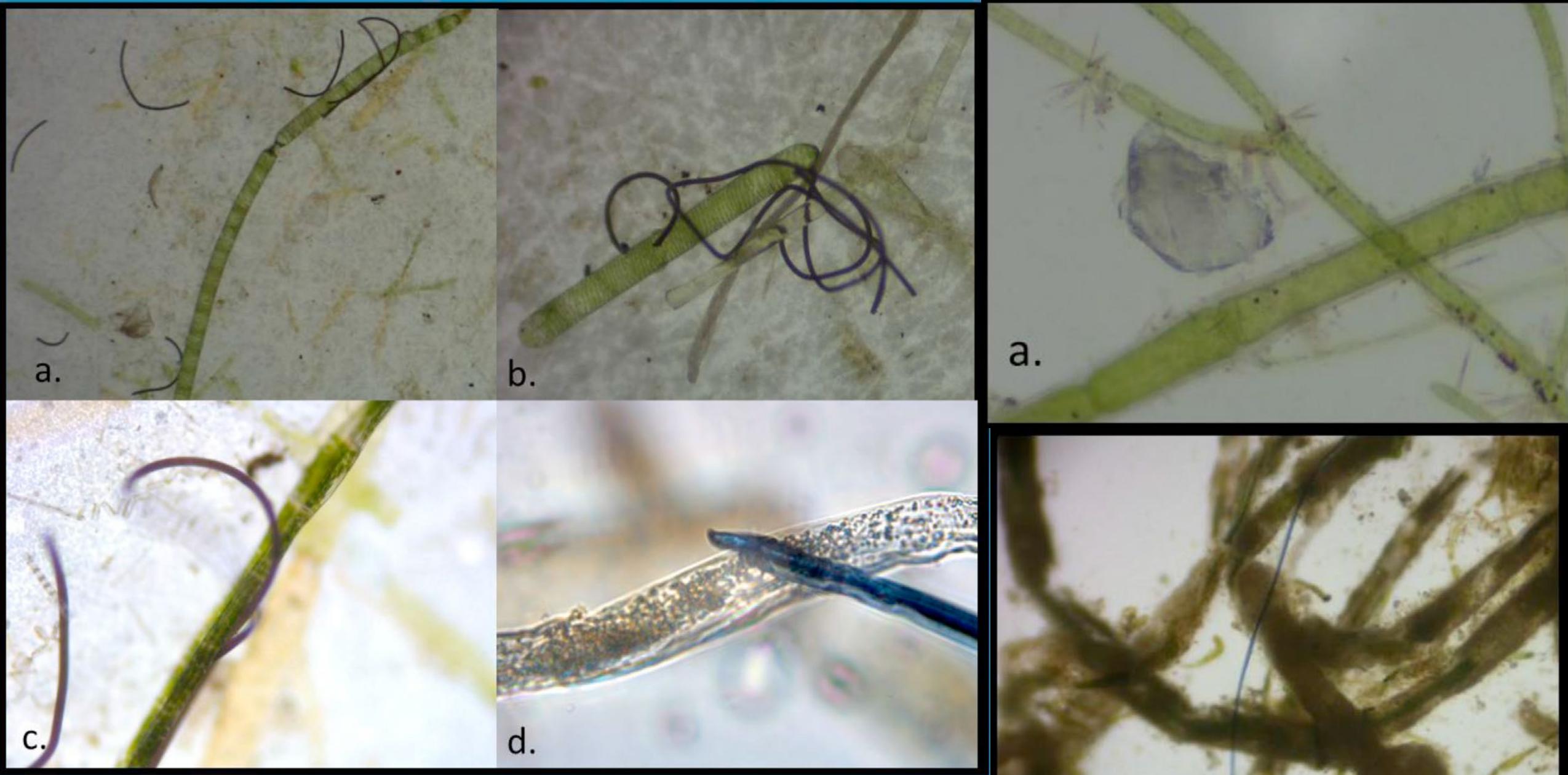
➤ McNeish et al. (2018)

- ❖ 97-100% of particles
- ❖ 10 fish taxa
- ❖ L. Michigan watersheds

➤ Athey et al. (2020)

- ❖ 91% of particles
- ❖ Rainbow smelt
- ❖ L. Huron and L. Ontario





SOURCE: Peller et al. (2021)



MICROPLASTICS IN HUMAN CONSUMABLES

Human Consumption of Microplastics

Kieran D. Cox,^{*,†,‡,§,ID} Ga
and Sarah E. Dudas^{†,‡,§}

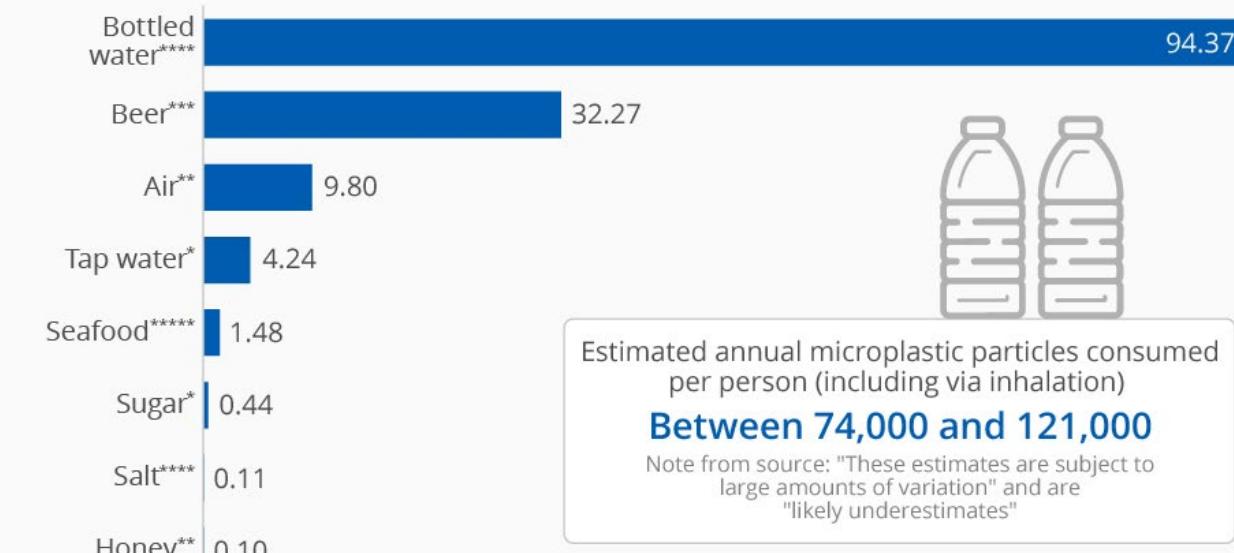
[†]Department of Biology, University

[‡]Hakai Institute, Calvert Island

[§]Fisheries and Oceans Canada

How We Eat, Drink and Breathe Microplastics

Average number of microplastic particles found per gram/liter/m³ of selected consumables



Estimated annual microplastic particles consumed per person (including via inhalation)

Between 74,000 and 121,000

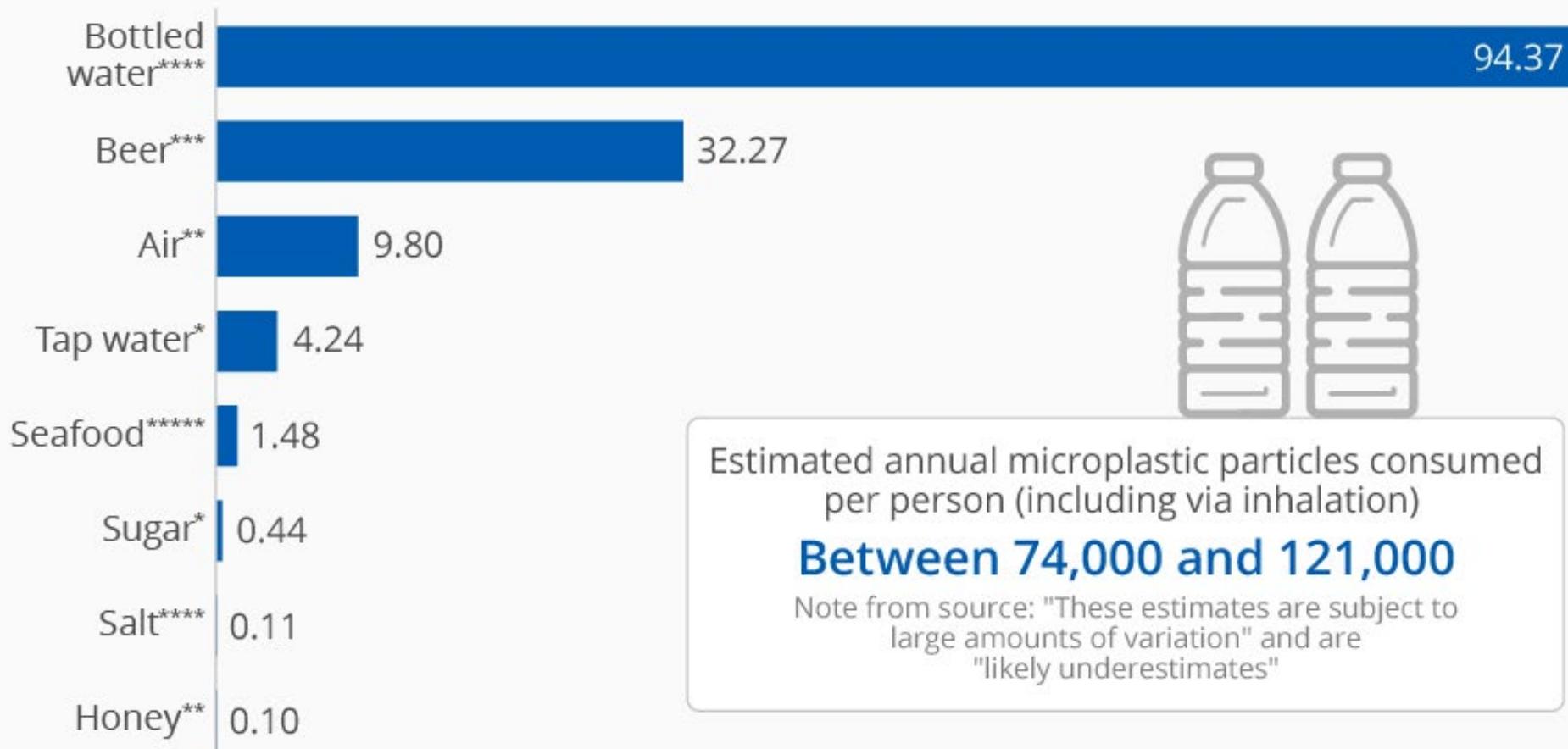
Note from source: "These estimates are subject to large amounts of variation" and are "likely underestimates"

[†] Francis Juanes,[†]

anada

How We Eat, Drink and Breathe Microplastics

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Note from source: "These estimates are subject to
large amounts of variation" and are
"likely underestimates"

* Based on 1 study

** Based on 2 studies

*** Based on 3 studies

**** Based on 4 studies

***** Based on 14 studies

SOURCES

Mismanaged Waste
(Litter)



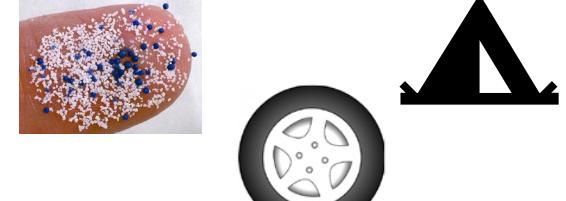
Industrial



Textile



In-Use Product



PATHWAYS

Rivers



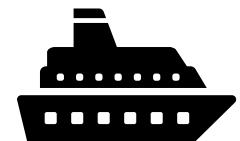
Wind



Atmospheric Deposition



Direct Input



Runoff
(e.g., Urban,
Ag, Industrial)



Treated or
Untreated
Wastewater



SOURCE: Chelsea Rochman, Oceanography, December 2020

Knowledge Gaps

- Understand Major Pathways
 - atmospheric deposition
 - stormwater vs. wastewater
 - mass-balance models
- Address Environmental Compartments with Little Data
 - air
 - biota
- Degradation Kinetics
 - macro (land) → micro (water) ?
 - biodegradable alternatives (e.g. PLA)
- Ecological Impact
 - bioaccumulation
 - human health



THE
HEINZ
AWARDS



THE BURNING RIVER
FOUNDA TION

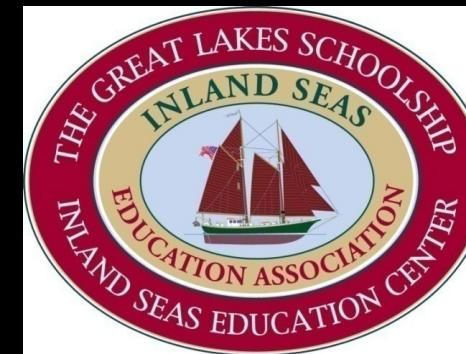


ILLINOIS-INDIANA
SEA GRANT

New York State



Thank You!



PennState
Behrend



QUESTIONS?



In a first, microplastics found in human poop

As microplastics permeate remote places and species around the globe, people are no exception.

Smithsonian
MAGAZINE

Baby Poo Has Ten Times More Microplastics Than Adult Feces

The small pilot study included fecal samples from ten adults and six infants in New York state



Elizabeth Gamillo

Daily Correspondent

September 28, 2021

Environment ► Climate crisis Wildlife Energy Pollution Green light

Plastics

• This article is more than 9 months old

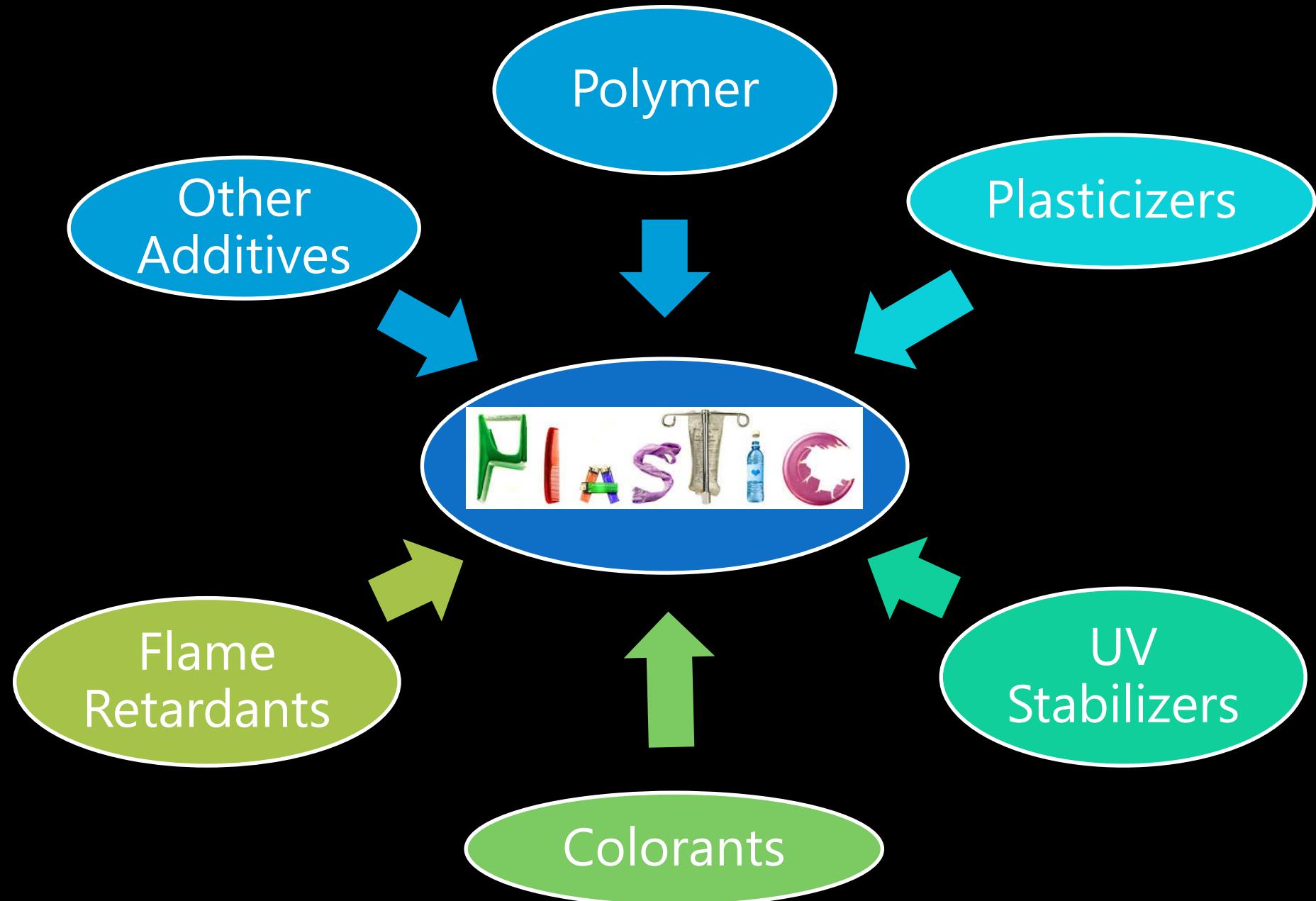
Microplastics revealed in the placentas of unborn babies

Health impact is unknown but scientists say particles may cause long-term damage to foetuses



▲ One charity said: 'Babies are being born pre-polluted.' Photograph: Zffoto/Getty Images/iStockphoto

Microplastic particles have been revealed in the placentas of unborn babies for the first time, which the researchers said was "a matter of great concern".

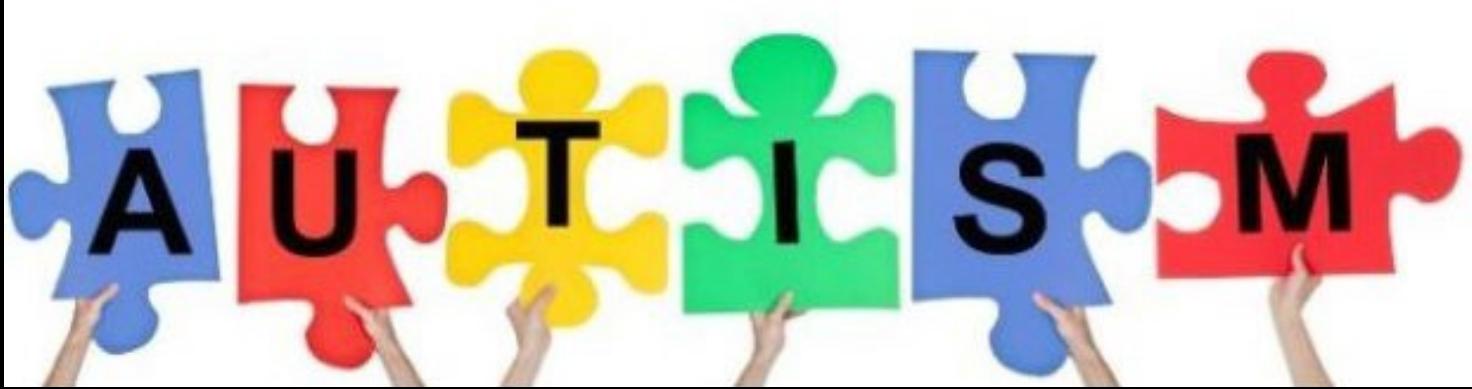




ENDOCRINE DISRUPTORS



Known Human Health Impacts



GQ Sperm Count Zero

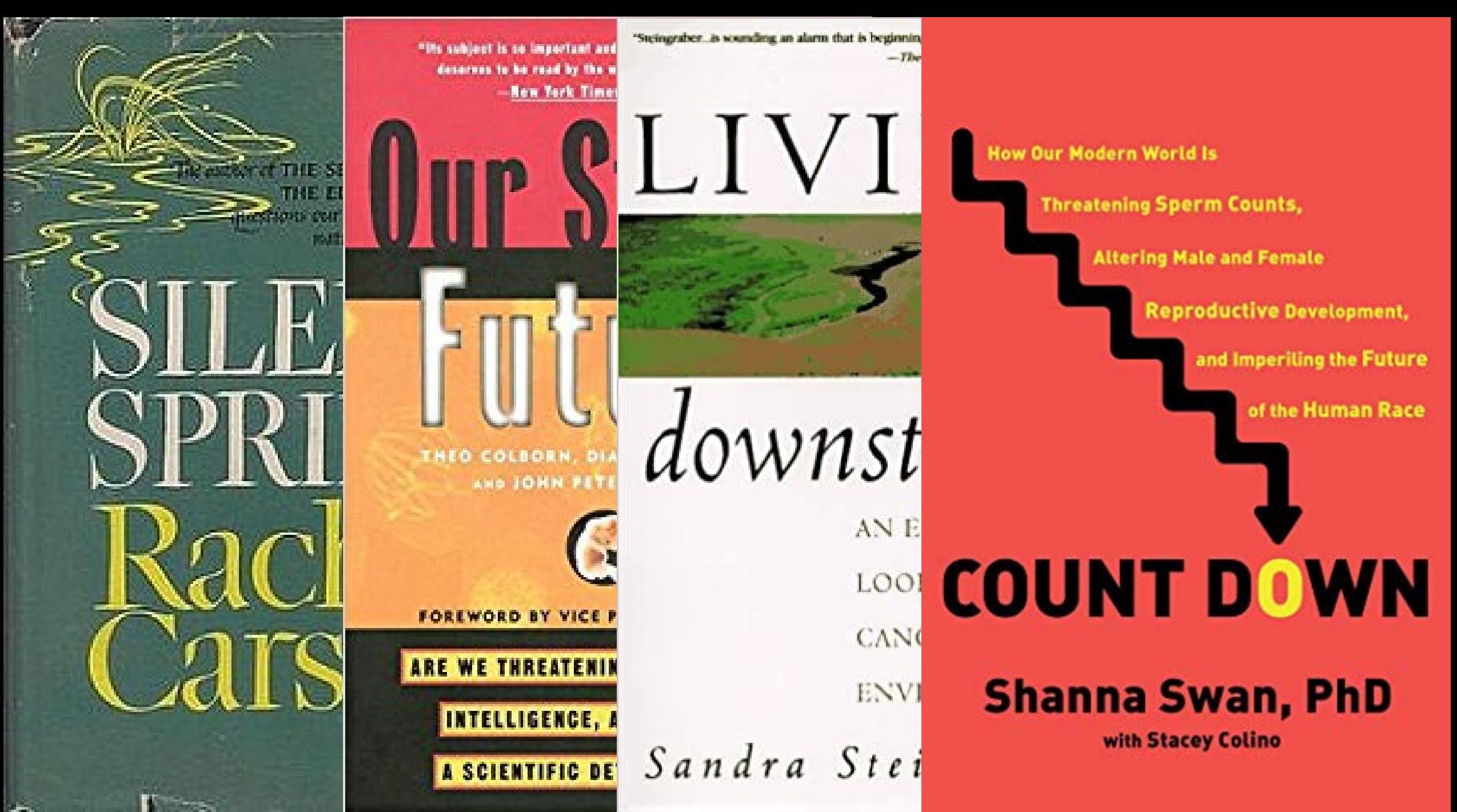
Sperm Count Zero

BY DANIEL NOAH HALPERN
September 4, 2018

A black and white line drawing of several sperm cells, each with a long, wavy tail, swimming across a dark background.

A strange thing has happened to men over the past few decades: We've become increasingly infertile, so much so that within a generation we may lose the ability to reproduce entirely. What's causing this mysterious drop in sperm counts—and is there any way to reverse it before it's too late?

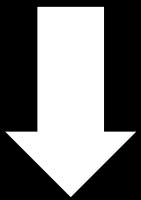




Wastewater Treatment Plants

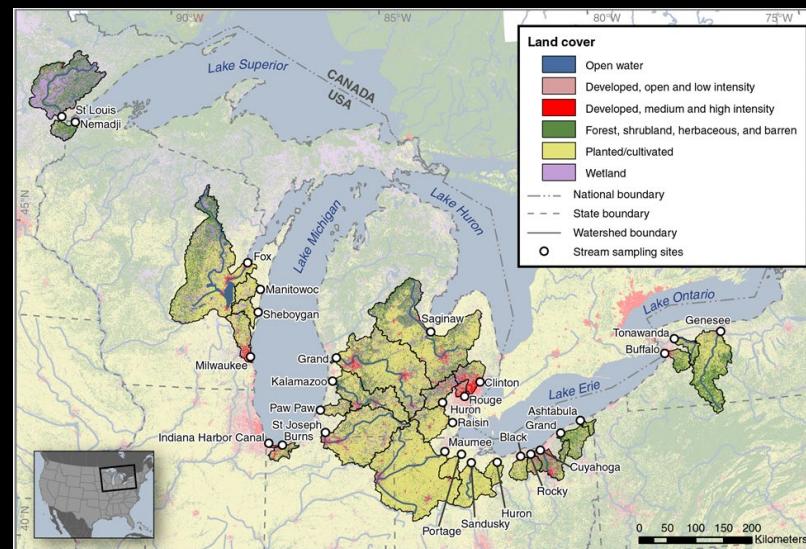


WWTP

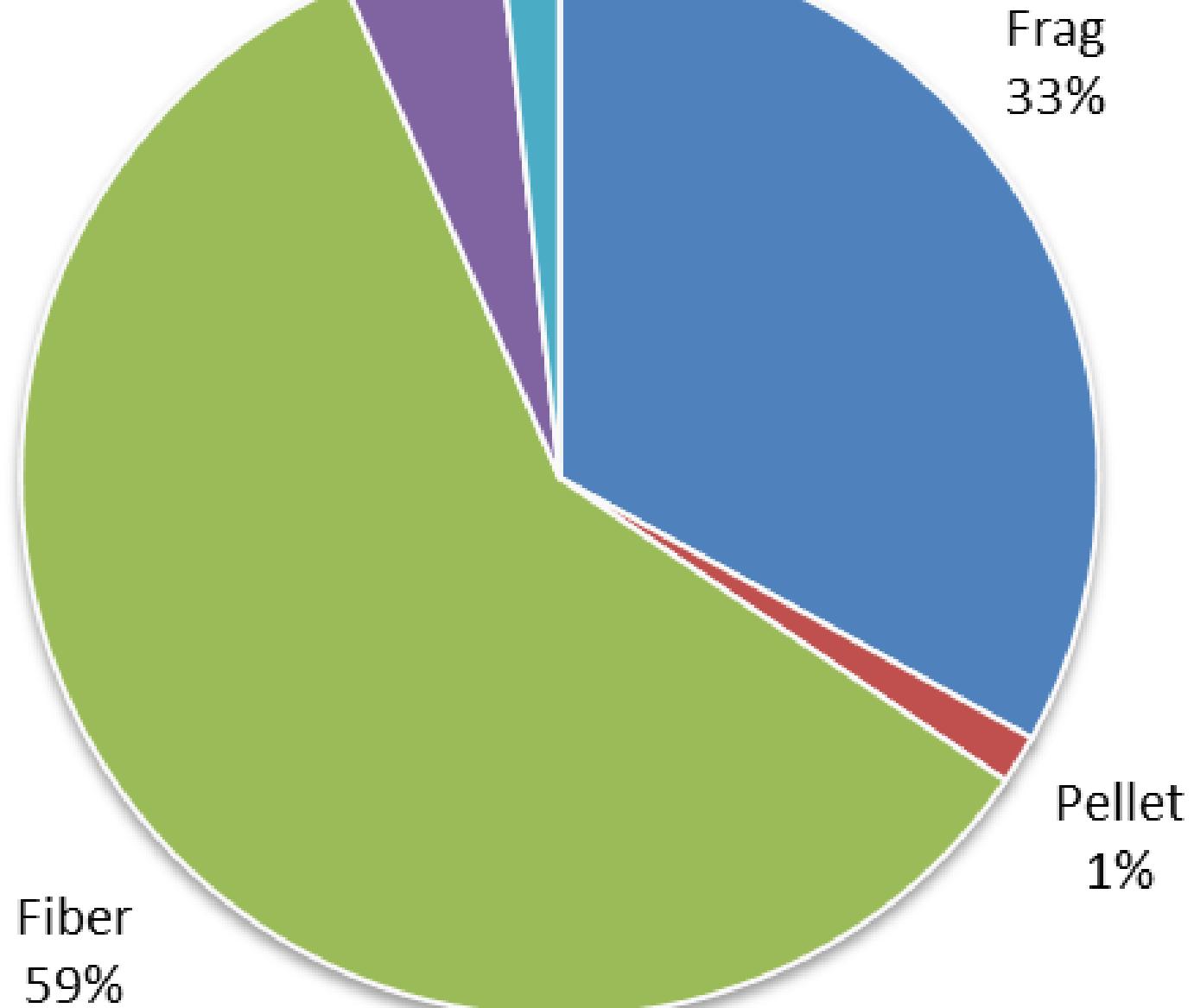


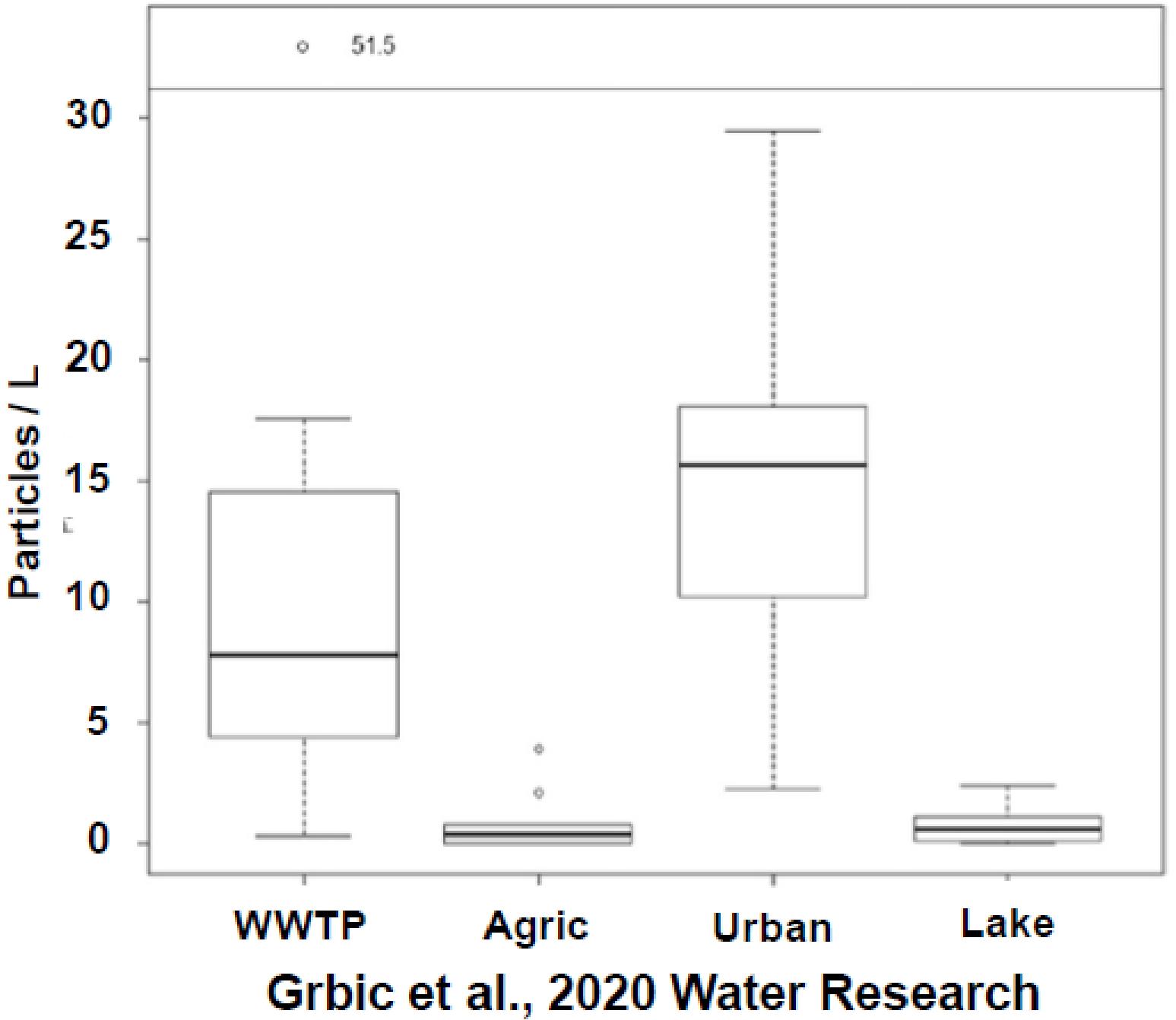
> 4 million
particles/day

SOURCE:
Mason et al. (2016)



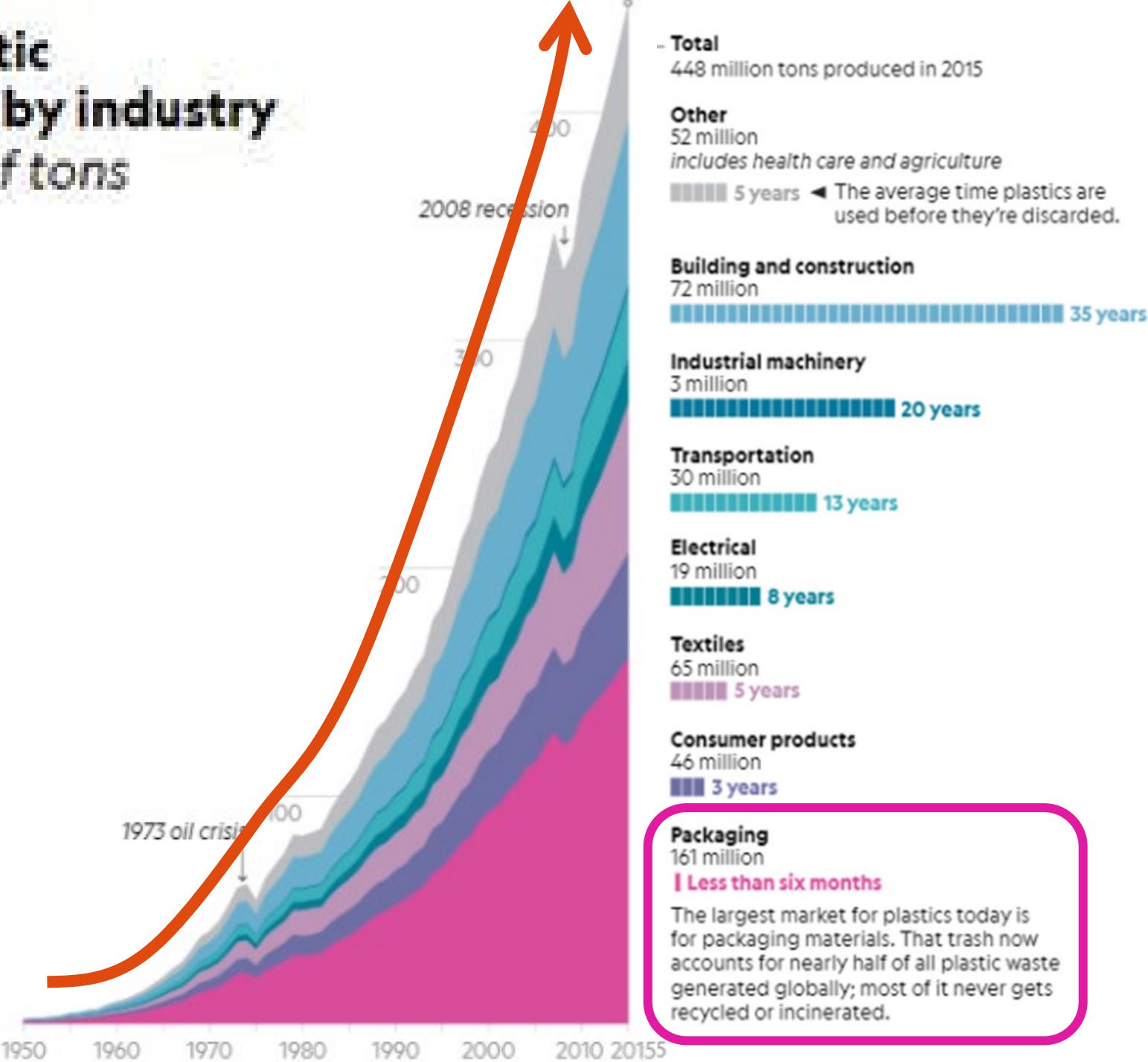
Film Foam
5% 2%





Global plastic production by industry in millions of tons

NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC



Jason Treat & Ryan T. Williams, National Geographic

Source: Roland Geyer, University of California, Santa Barbara

Packaging

161 million

| Less than six months

The largest market for plastics today is for packaging materials. That trash now accounts for nearly half of all plastic waste generated globally; most of it never gets recycled or incinerated.